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THE

WORLD

ENCOMPASSED

BY

Sir *FRANCIS DRAKE.*

Offered now at laſt to publick View, both for the Honour of the Actor, but eſpecially for the ſtirring up of heroick Spirits, to benefit their Country, and eternize their Names by like noble Attempts.

Collected out of the Notes of Mr. *Francis Fletcher*, Preacher in this Employment, and compared with divers others Notes that went in the ſame Voyage.

Sir *FRANCIS DRAKE*'s Voyage about the WORLD.

EVER ſince Almighty God commanded *Adam* to ſubdue the earth, there hath not wanted in all ages, ſome heroick ſpirits, which in obedience to that high mandate, either from manifeſt reaſon alluring them, or by ſecret inſtinct inforcing them thereunto, have expended their wealth, employed their times, and adventured their perſons to find out the true circuit of the world.

Of theſe, ſome have endeavoured to effect this their purpoſe, by concluſion and conſequence, drawn from the proportion of the higher circles, to this nethermoſt globe, being the center of the reſt. Others not contented with ſchool points, and ſuch demonſtration, (for that a ſmall error in the beginning, groweth in the progreſs to a great inconvenience) have added thereunto their own hiſtory and experience. All of them in reaſon have deſerved great commendation of their own ages, and purchaſed a juſt renown with all poſterity. For if a ſurveyor of ſome few lordſhips, whereof the bounds and limits were before known, worthily deſerve his reward, not only for his travel, but for his ſkill alſo, in meaſuring the whole and every part thereof: How much more above compariſon are their famous travels, by all means poſſible to be eternized, who have beſtowed their ſtudies and endeavour, to ſurvey and meaſure this globe, almoſt unmeaſurable? Neither is here that difference to be objected, which in private poſſeſſions is of value. *Whoſe land ſurvey you?* Foraſmuch as the main ocean by right is the Lord's alone, and by nature left free, for all men to deal withal, as very ſufficient for all mens uſe, and large enough for all mens induſtry.

And therefore that valiant enterprize, accompanied with happy ſucceſs, which that right, rare, and thrice worthy captain *Francis Drake* atchieved, in firſt turning up a furrow about the whole world, doth not only overmatch the ancient Argonauts, but alſo outreacheth in many reſpects, that noble mariner *Magellanus*, and by far ſurpaſſeth his crowned victory. But hereof let poſterity judge.

It ſhall for the preſent be deemed a ſufficient diſcharge of duty, to regiſter the true and whole hiſtory of that his voyage, with as great indifferency of affection as a hiſtory doth require, and with the plain evidence of truth, as it was left recorded by ſome of the chief, and divers other actors in that action.

The ſaid captain *Francis Drake*, having in a former voyage, in the years 72 and 73 (the deſcription whereof is already imparted to the view of the world) had a ſight, and only a ſight of the ſouth Atlantick, and thereupon either conceiving a new, or renewing a former deſire, of ſailing on the ſame, in an *Engliſh* bottom; he ſo cheriſhed thenceforward, that his noble deſire and reſolution in himſelf, that notwithſtanding he was hindred for ſome years, partly by ſecret envy at home, and partly by publick ſervice for his Prince and Country abroad (whereof *Ireland* under *Walter* earl of *Eſſex* gives honourable teſtimony) yet againſt the year 1577, by gracious commiſſion from his ſovereign, and with the help of divers friends adventurers, he had fitted himſelf with five ſhips.

1. The *Pelican*, admiral, burthen 100 tons, captain general *Francis Drake*.

2. The *Elizabeth*, vice-admiral, burthen 80 tons, captain *John Winter*.

3. The *Marigold*, a bark of 30 tons, captain *John Thomas*.

4. The *Swan*, a flyboat of 50 tons, captain *John Cheſter*.

5. The *Chriſtopher*, a pinnace of 15 tons, captain *Thomas Moon*.

Theſe ſhips he mann'd with [a] 164 able and ſufficient men, and furniſhed them alſo with ſuch plentiful proviſion of all things neceſſary, as ſo long and dangerous a Voyage did ſeem to require; and amongſt the reſt, with certain pinnaces ready framed, but carried aboard in pieces, to be new ſet up in ſmoother water, when occaſion ſerved. Neither had he omitted to make proviſion alſo for ornament and delight, carrying to this purpoſe with him expert muſicians, rich furniture (all the veſſels for his table, yea many belonging even to the cook-room being of pure ſilver) and di-

vers

[a] Other accounts ſay but 163. See *Lediard*'s *Naval Hiſtory*, pag. 172.

vers ſhews of all ſorts of curious workmanſhip, whereby the civility and magnificence of his native country might, amongſt all nations whitherſoever he ſhould come, be the more admired.

Being thus appointed, we ſet ſail out of the ſound of *Plimouth* about five of the clock in the afternoon, *November* 15. of the ſame year; and running all that night ſouth-weſt, by morning were come as far as the *Lizard*, where meeting the wind at ſouth-weſt (quite contrary to our intended courſe) we were forced with our whole fleet to put into *Falmouth*.

The next day towards evening there aroſe a ſtorm, continuing all that night, and the day following (eſpecially between ten of the clock in the forenoon, and five in the afternoon) with ſuch violence, that though it were in a very good harbour, yet two of our ſhips, *viz.* the Admiral (wherein our general himſelf went) and the *Marigold* were fain to cut their main maſts by board; and for the repairing of them, and many other damages in the tempeſt ſuſtained (as ſoon as the weather would give leave) to bear back to *Plimouth* again, where we all arrived the thirteenth day after our firſt departure thence.

Whence having in a few days ſupplied all defects, with happier ſails we once more put to ſea *December* 13. 1577.

As ſoon as we were out of ſight of land, our general gave us occaſion to conjecture [b] in part whither he intended, both by the directing of his courſe, and appointing the rendezvous (if any ſhould be ſevered from the fleet) to the iſland *Mogadore*. And ſo ſailing with favourable winds, the firſt land that we had ſight of was *Cape Cantine* in *Barbary*, *Decemb.* 25. *Chriſtmas*-day in the morning. The ſhore is fair white ſand, and the inland country very high and mountainous, it lieth in 32 degr. 30 min. north latitude; and ſo coaſting from hence ſouthward about 18 leagues, we arrived the ſame day at *Mogadore*, the iſland before-named.

This *Mogadore* lies under the dominion of the king of *Feſſe*, in 31 degr. 40 min. about a mile off from the ſhore, by this means making a good harbour between the land and it. It is uninhabited, of about a league in circuit, not very high land, all overgrown with a kind of ſhrub breaſt high, not much unlike our privet; very full of doves, and therefore much frequented by goſhauks, and ſuch like birds of prey, beſides divers ſorts of ſea fowl very plenty. At the ſouth ſide of this iſland are three hollow rocks, under which are great ſtore of very wholſome, but very ugly fiſh to look to. Lying here about a mile from the main, a boat was ſent to ſound the harbour, and finding it ſafe, and in the very entrance on the north ſide, about five or ſix fathom water (but on the ſouth ſide it is very dangerous) we brought in our whole fleet *December* 27, and continued there till the laſt day of the ſame month, employing our leiſure the mean while in ſetting up a pinnace, one of the four brought from home in pieces with us. Our abode here was ſoon perceived by the inhabitants of the country, who coming to the ſhore, by ſigns and cries made ſhew, that they deſired to be fetched aboard; to whom our general ſent a boat, in which two of the chiefeſt of the *Moors* were preſently received, and one man of ours in exchange left on land, as a pledge for their return.

They that came aboard were right courteouſly entertained with a dainty banquet, and ſuch gifts as they ſeemed to be moſt glad of, that they might thereby underſtand, that this fleet came in peace and friendſhip, offering to traffick with them for ſuch commodities as their country yielded, to their own content. This offer they ſeemed moſt gladly to accept, and promiſed the next day to reſort again, with ſuch things as they had to exchange for ours. It is a law amongſt them to drink no wine, notwithſtanding by ſtealth it pleaſeth them well to have it abundantly, as we experienced it. At their return aſhore, they quietly reſtored the pledge which they had ſtayed; and the next day, at the hour appointed, returning again, brought with them camels, in ſhew loaden with wares to be exchanged for our commodities; and calling for a boat in haſte, had one ſent them, according to order, which our general (being at this preſent abſent) had given before his departure to the iſland.

Our boat coming to the place of landing (which was among the rocks) one of our men, called *John Fry*, miſtruſting no danger, nor fearing any harm pretended by them; and therefore intending to become a pledge, according to the order uſed the day before, readily ſtept out of the boat, and ran to land; which opportunity (being that which the *Moors* did look for) they took the advantage of; and not only they which were in ſight laid hands on him to carry him away with them, but a number more, which lay ſecretly hid, did forthwith break forth from behind the rock, whither they had conveyed themſelves (as it ſeemeth the night before) forcing our men to leave the reſcuing of him that was taken as captive, and with ſpeed to ſhift for themſelves. The

[b] His pretence being a voyage to *Alexandria*. Ibid.

The cauſe of this violence was a deſire which the king of *Feſſe* had to underſtand what this fleet was, whether any fore-runner of the kings of *Portugal* or no, and what news of certainty the fleet might give him. And therefore, after that he was brought to the king's preſence, and had reported that they were *Engliſhmen*, bound for the *Streights*, under the conduct of general *Drake*, he was ſent back again with a preſent to his captain, and offer of great courteſy and friendſhip, if he would uſe his country. But in the mean time the general being grieved with this ſhew of injury, and intending, if he might, to recover or redeem his man, his pinnace being ready, landed his company, and marched ſomewhat into the country, without any reſiſtance made againſt him; neither would the *Moors* by any means come nigh our men to deal with them any way; wherefore having made proviſion of wood, as alſo viſited an old fort, built ſome time ago by the king of *Portugal*, but now ruined by the king of *Feſſe*, we departed *December* 31 towards *Cape Blank*, in ſuch ſort, that when *Fry* returned, he found to his great grief that the fleet was gone; but yet, by the king's favour, he was ſent home into *England* not long after, in an *Engliſh* merchant ſhip.

Shortly after our putting forth of this harbour, we were met with contrary winds and foul weather, which continued till the fourth of *January:* Yet we ſtill held on our courſe, and the third day after, fell in with cape *de Guerre* in 30 degr. 0 min. where we lighted on three *Spaniſh* fiſhermen called *Caunters*, whom we took with our new pinnace, and carried along with us, till we came to *Rio Del Ora*, juſt under the tropick of *Cancer*; where with our pinnace alſo we took a carvel. From hence, till the 15th day, we ſailed on towards cape *Barbas*, where the *Marigold* took a carvel more, and ſo onward to cape *Blanck* till the next day at night.

This cape lieth in 20 degr. 30 min. ſheweth itſelf upright like the corner of a wall, to them that come towards it from the north, having between it and cape *Barbas*, low, ſandy, and very white land all the way. Here we obſerved the ſouth *Guards*, called the *Croſiers*, 9 degr. 30 min. above the horizon. Where in the cape, we took one *Spaniſh* ſhip more riding at anchor, (all her men being fled aſhore in the boat ſave two) which with all the reſt we have formerly taken, we carried into the harbour, three leagues within the cape.

Here our general determined, for certain days to make his abode, both for that the place afforded plenty of freſh victuals, for the preſent refreſhing of our men, and for their future ſupply at ſea, (by reaſon of the infinite ſtore of divers ſorts of good fiſh, which are there eaſy to be taken, even within the harbour, the like whereof, is hardly to be found again, in any part of the world) as alſo, becauſe it ſerved very fitly, for the diſpatching of ſome other buſineſſes that we had. During the time of our abode in this place, our general being aſhore, was viſited by certain people of the country, who brought down with them a woman, a *Moor*, (with her little babe hanging upon her dry dug, having ſcarce life in herſelf, much leſs milk to nouriſh her child) to be ſold as a horſe, or a cow and calf by her ſide; in which ſort of merchandize our general would not deal. But they had alſo amber-greaſe, with certain gums of ſome eſtimation, which they brought to exchange with our men for water, (whereof they have great want) ſo that coming with their alforges (they are leathern bags holding liquor) to buy water; they cared not at what price they bought it, ſo they might have ſome to quench their thirſt. A very heavy judgment of God upon that coaſt! The circumſtances whereof conſidered, our general would receive nothing of them for water, but freely gave it them that came to him; yea, and fed them alſo ordinarily with our victuals; in eating whereof, their manner was not only uncivil, and unſightly to us, but even inhuman and loathſome in itſelf.

And having waſhed and trimmed our ſhips, and diſcharged all our *Spaniſh* prizes, excepting one *Caunter*, (for which we gave to the owner one of our ſhips, *viz.* the *Chriſtopher*) and one carvel formerly bound to St. *Jago*, which we cauſed to accompany us thither, where ſhe was diſcharged[c]; after ſix days abode here, we departed, directing our courſe for the iſlands of cape *Verde*, where (if any were) we were of neceſſity to ſtore our fleet with freſh water for a long time, for that our general intended from thence to run a long courſe (even to the coaſt of *Braſil*) without touch of land. And now, having the wind conſtant at north-eaſt, and eaſt-north-eaſt, which is uſual about thoſe parts, becauſe, it bloweth almoſt continually from the ſhore; *January* 27th we coaſted *Bonaviſta*, and the next day after we came to anchor under the weſtern part (towards St. *Jago*) of the iſland *Majo*; it lieth in 15 degrees high land, ſaving that the north-weſt part ſtretcheth out into the ſea, the ſpace of a league

[c] He alſo kept *Nuno de Silva*, the maſter of her to pilot him on the coaſt of *Braſil*, *id.* p. 173.

league very low, and is inhabited by ſubjects to the king of *Portugal*.

Here landing, in hope of traffick with the inhabitants for water, we found a town not far from the water-ſide, of a great number of deſolate and ruinous houſes, with a poor naked chapel or oratory, ſuch as ſmall coſt and charge might ſerve and ſuffice, being to ſmall purpoſe, and as it ſeemeth only to make a ſhew, and that a falſe ſhew, contrary to the nature of a ſcarecrow, which feareth birds from coming nigh; this enticeth ſuch as paſs by to hale in, and look for a commodity, which is not at all to be found there; though in the inner parts of the iſland it be in great abundance.

For when we found the ſprings and wells which had been there (as appeareth) ſtopped up again, and no other water to be had to ſerve our need, we marched up to ſeek ſome more convenient place to ſupply our wants, or at leaſt to ſee whether the people would be dealt withal to help us therein. In this travelling we found the ſoil to be very fruitful, having everywhere plenty of fig-trees, with fruit upon moſt of them. But in the valleys and low ground, where little low cottages were built, were pleaſant vineyards planted, bearing then ripe and moſt pleaſant grapes. There were alſo trees without any branches to the top, which bare the coco-nuts. There were alſo great ſtore of certain lower trees, with long and broad leaves, bearing the fruit which they call plantanes, in cluſters together like puddings, a moſt dainty and wholſome fruit. All of theſe trees were even laden with fruit, ſome ready to be eaten, others coming forward, others over ripe. Neither can this ſeem ſtrange, though about the middle of winter with us; for the ſun doth never withdraw himſelf ſo far from them, but that with his lively heat he quickneth and ſtrengtheneth the power of the ſoil and plant; neither ever have they any ſuch froſt and cold, as thereby to loſe their green hue and appearance.

We found very good water in divers places, but ſo far off from the road, that we could not with any reaſonable pains enjoy it. The people would by no means be induced to have any conference with us, but keeping in the moſt ſweet and fruitful valley among the hills, where their towns and places of pleaſure in ſurveying the iſland, as they had ſome reaſon not to endanger themſelves, where they ſaw they could reap nothing ſooner than damage and ſhame, if they ſhould have offered violence to them, which came in peace to do them no wrong at all. This iſland yieldeth other great commodities, as wonderful herds of goats, infinite ſtore of wild hens, and ſalt without labour, (only the gathering it together excepted) which continually in a marvellous quantity is increaſed upon the ſands by the flowing of the ſea, and the heat of the ſun kerning the ſame. So that of the increaſe thereof they keep a continual traffick with their neighbours in the other adjacent iſlands. We ſet ſail thence the 30th day.

Being departed from *Majo*, the next day we paſſed by the iſland of St. *Jago*, ten leagues weſt of *Majo* in the ſame latitude, inhabited by the *Portugueze* and *Moors* together. The cauſe whereof is ſaid to have been in the *Portugueze* themſelves, who (continuing long time lords within themſelves, in the iſland) uſed that extreme and unreaſonable cruelty over their ſlaves, that (their bondage being intolerable) they were forced to ſeek ſome means to help themſelves, and to lighten that ſo heavy a burden; and thereupon choſe to fly into the moſt mountainous parts of the iſland: and at laſt, by continual eſcapes, increaſing to a great number, and growing to a ſet ſtrength, do now live with that terror of their oppreſſors, that they now endure no leſs bondage in mind then the *Forcatos* did before in body; beſides, the damage that they daily ſuffer at their hands in their goods and cattle, together with the abridging of their liberties in the uſe of divers parts of the fruitful ſoil of the iſland; which is very large, marvelous fruitful, (a refuge for all ſuch ſhips as are bound towards *Braſil*, *Guinea*, the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Binny*, *Calecut*, &c.) and a place of rare force, if it were not for the cauſe aforerecited, which hath much abated the pride, and cooled the courage of that people, who (under pretence of traffick and friendſhip) at firſt making an entrance ceaſed not practiſing upon the poor iſlanders (the ancient remainders of the firſt planters thereof, as it may ſeem from the coaſt of *Guinea*) until they had excluded them from all government and liberty, yea almoſt life.

On the ſouth-weſt of this iſland, we took a *Portugueze* laden the beſt part with wine, and much good cloath, both linnen and woollen, beſides other neceſſaries, bound for *Braſil*, with many gentlemen and merchants in her.

As we paſſed by with our fleet, in ſight of three of their towns, they ſeemed very joyful that we touched not with their coaſt; and ſeeing us depart peaceably, in honour of our fleet and general, or rather to ſignify that they were provided for an aſſault, ſhot off two great pieces into the ſea, which were anſwered by one given them again from us.

South-weſt from St. *Jago* in 14 degr. 30 min. about twelve leagues diſtant, yet, by reaſon of the height ſeeming not above three leagues, lieth another iſland, called of the *Portugueze Fogo*, *viz.* the burning iſland, or fiery furnace; in which riſeth a ſteep upright hill, by conjecture at leaſt ſix leagues, or eighteen *Engliſh* miles from the upper part of the water, within the bowels whereof is a conſuming fire, maintained by ſulphurous matter, ſeeming to be a marvellous depth, and alſo very wide. The fire ſheweth itſelf but four times in an hour, at which times it breaketh out with ſuch violence and force, and in ſuch main abundance, that beſides that it giveth light like the moon a great way off, it ſeemeth that it would not ſtay till it touch the heavens themſelves. Herein are ingendered great ſtore of pumice ſtones, which being in the vehement heat of the fire carried up without the mouth of that fiery body, fall down, with other groſs and ſlimy matter upon the hill, to the continual increaſing of the ſame. And many times theſe ſtones falling down into the ſea are taken up and uſed, as we ourſelves had experience by ſight of them ſwimming on the water. The reſt of the iſland is fruitful notwithſtanding, and is inhabited by the *Portugueze*, who live very commodiouſly therein, as in the other iſlands thereabout.

Upon the ſouth ſide, about two leagues off this iſland of burning, lieth a moſt ſweet and pleaſant iſland, the trees thereof are always green and fair to look on, the ſoil almoſt full ſet with trees, in reſpect whereof it's named *Brava*, *the Brave* iſland, being a ſtorehouſe of many fruits and commodities, as figs always ripe, coco's, plantains, oranges, lemons, cotton, *&c.* From the banks into the ſea do run in many places the ſilver ſtreams of ſweet and wholſome water, which with boats or pinnaces may eaſily be taken in. But there is no convenient place or road for ſhips, neither any anchoring at all. For after long trial, and often caſting of leads, there could no ground be had at any rate, neither was it ever known (as is reported) that any line would fetch ground in any place about that iſland. So that the top of *Fogo* burneth not ſo high in the air, but the root of *Brava* (ſo is the iſland called) is buried and quenched as low in the ſea. The only inhabitant of this iſland is an hermit, as we ſuppoſe; for we found no other houſes but one, built as it ſeemed for ſuch a purpoſe; and he was ſo delighted in his ſolitary living, that he would by no means abide our coming, but fled, leaving behind him the relicks of his falſe worſhip; to wit, a croſs, with a crucifix, an altar with his ſuper-altar [d], and certain other idols of wood of rude workmanſhip.

Here we diſmiſſed the *Portugueze* taken near St. *Jago*, and gave to them in exchange of their old ſhip, our new pinnace built at *Mogadore*; with wine, bread, and fiſh for their proviſion, and ſo ſent them away, *Febr.* 1.

Having thus viſited, as is declared, the iſland of cape *Verde*, and provided freſh water as we could, the 2d of *Febr.* we departed thence, directing our courſe towards the *Streights*, ſo to paſs into the *South-Sea*; in which courſe we ſailed 63 days without ſight of land (paſſing the equinoctial line the 17th day of the ſame month) till we fell in with the coaſt of *Braſil* the 5th of *April* following.

During which long paſſage on the vaſt gulph, where nothing but ſea beneath us and air above us was to be ſeen, as our eyes did behold the wonderful works of God in his creatures, which he had made innumerable, both ſmall and great beaſts, in the great and wide ſeas; ſo did our mouths taſte, and our natures feed on, the goodneſs thereof in ſuch fulneſs at all times, and in every place, as if he had commanded and enjoined the moſt profitable and moſt glorious works of his hands to wait upon us, not alone for the relief of our neceſſities, but alſo to give us delight in the contemplation of his excellence, in beholding the variety and order of his providence, with a particular taſte of his fatherly care over us all the while.

The truth is, we often met with adverſe winds, unwelcome ſtorms, and to us (at that time) leſs welcome calms, and being as it were in the boſom of the burning zone, we felt the effects of ſultry heat, not without the affrights of flaſhing lightning, and often terrifyings of claps of thunder; yet ſtill with the admixture of many comforts. For this we could not but take notice of, that whereas we were but badly furniſhed (our caſe conſidered) of freſh water, having never at all watered (to any purpoſe, or that we could ſay we were much the better for it) from our firſt ſetting forth out of *England* till this time, nor meeting with any place where we might conveniently water, till our coming to the river of *Plate* long after; yet after once we were come within 4 degrees of the line on this ſide, *viz.* after *Feb.* 10. and till we were paſt the line as many degrees towards the ſouth, *viz.* till *Febr.* 27. there was no one day went over us but we received ſome rain, whereby our want of water was much ſupplied.

This

[d] A ſquare ſtone, which is conſecrated by the biſhop, and lies under the corporal in the middle of the altar.

This alſo was obſervable, that of our whole fleet, being now ſix in number, notwithſtanding the uncouthneſs of the way, and whatever other difficulties, by weather, or otherwiſe we met withal, not any one, in all this ſpace, loſt company of the reſt; except only our *Portugueze* prize [e] for one day, who *March* 28th was ſevered from us; but the day following, *March* 29th ſhe found us again, to both her own, and our no little comfort. She had in her 28 of our men, and the beſt part of all our proviſion for drink; her ſhort abſence cauſed much doubting and ſorrow in the whole company, neither could ſhe then have been finally loſt, without the overthrow of the whole voyage.

Among the many ſtrange creatures which we ſaw, we took heedful notice of one, as ſtrange as any; to wit, the flying fiſh, a fiſh of the bigneſs and proportion, of a reaſonable or middle ſort of Pilchards. He hath fins of the length of his whole body, from the bulk to the top of the tail, bearing the form, and ſupplying the like uſe to him, that wings do to other creatures. By the help of thoſe fins, when he is chaſed of the *Bonito*, or great mackrel, (whom the *Aurata*, or dolphin likewiſe purſueth) and hath not ſtrength to eſcape by ſwimming any longer, he lifteth up himſelf above the water, and flieth a pretty height, ſometimes lighting into boats or barks as they ſail along. The quills of their wings are ſo proportionable, and finely ſet together, with a moſt thin and dainty film, that they might ſeem to ſerve for a much longer or higher flight, but the dryneſs of them is ſuch, after ſome ten or twelve ſtrokes, that he muſt needs into the water again to moiſten them, which elſe would grow ſtiff and unfit for motion. The increaſe of this little and wonderful creature is in a manner infinite, the fry whereof lieth upon the upper part of the waters, in the heat of the ſun, as duſt upon the face of the earth, which being in bigneſs of a wheat-ſtraw, and in length an inch more or leſs, do continually exerciſe themſelves in both their faculties of nature: Wherein, if the Lord had not made them expert indeed, their generation could not have continued, being ſo deſired a prey to ſo many which greedily hunt after them, forcing them to eſcape in the air by flight, when they cannot in the waters live in ſafety. Neither are they always free, or without danger in their flying; but as they eſcape one evil, by refuſing the waters, ſo they ſometimes fall into as great a miſchief, by mounting up into the air, and that, by means of a great and ravening fowl, named of ſome a Don or Spurkite, who feeding chiefly on ſuch fiſh as he can come by at advantage, in their ſwimming in the brim of the waters, or leaping above the ſame, preſently ſeizeth upon them with great violence, making havock, eſpecially amongſt theſe flying fiſhes, though with ſmall profit to himſelf.

There is another ſort of fiſh, which likewiſe flieth in the air, named a *Cuttill*: It's the ſame, whoſe bones the Goldſmiths commonly uſe, or at leaſt not unlike the ſort, a multitude of which, have at one time, in their flight, fallen into our ſhips amongſt our men.

Paſſing thus, in beholding the moſt excellent works of the eternal God in the ſeas, as if we had been in a garden of pleaſure, *April* the 5th we fell in with the coaſt of *Brazil*, in 31 degr. 30 min. towards the pole Antartick, where the land is low near the ſea, but much higher within the country; having in depth not above 12 fathom, 3 leagues off from the ſhore: And being deſcried by the inhabitants, we ſaw great huge fires, made by them in ſundry places. Which order of making fires, though it be univerſal, as well amongſt *Chriſtians* as *Heathens*, yet is it not likely that many do uſe it to that end which the *Braſilians* do: to wit, for a ſacrifice to devils, whereat they intermix many and divers ceremonies of conjurations, caſting up great heaps of ſand, to this end, that if any ſhips ſhall go about to ſtay upon their coaſts, their miniſtring ſpirits may make wreck of them; whereof the *Portugueze* by the loſs of divers of their ſhips have had often experience.

In the reports of *Magellan*'s voyage, it is ſaid, that this people pray to no manner of thing, but live only according to the inſtinct of nature; which if it were true, there ſhould ſeem to be a wonderful alteration in them ſince that time, being fallen from a ſimple and natural creature, to make Gods of Devils; but I am of the mind, that it was with them then as now it is, only they lacked then the like occaſion, to put it in practiſe, which now they have: For then, they lived as a free people amongſt themſelves, but now are in moſt miſerable bondage and ſlavery, both in body, goods, wife and children, and life itſelf, to the *Portugueze*, whoſe hard and moſt cruel dealings againſt them, forceth them to fly into the unfruitful parts of their own land, rather there to ſtarve, or at leaſt live miſerably with liberty, than to abide ſuch intolerable bondage, as they lay upon them, uſing the aforeſaid practices

[e] Then called the *Chriſtopher*.

ces with Devils, both for a revenge againſt their oppreſſors, and alſo for a defence, that they have no further entrance into the country. And ſuppoſing indeed, that no other had uſed to travel by ſea in ſhips, but their enemies only, they therefore uſed the ſame at our coming: Notwithſtanding, our God made their deviliſh intent of none effect; for albeit there lacked not (within the ſpace of our falling in with this coaſt) forcible ſtorms and tempeſts, yet did we ſuſtain no damage, but only the ſeparating of our ſhips off of ſhore, but we could find no harbour in many leagues. And therefore coaſting along the land, towards the ſouth, *April* 7th we had a violent ſtorm for the ſpace of three hours, with thunder, lightning, and rain in great abundance, accompanied with a vehement ſouth wind, directly againſt us, which cauſed a ſeparation of the *Chriſtopher* (*viz.* the *Caunter* which we took at cape *Blank*, in exchange for the *Chriſtopher*, whoſe name ſhe henceforward bore) from the reſt of the fleet.

After this, we kept on our courſe, ſometimes to the ſeaward, ſometimes toward the ſhore, but always ſouthward, as near as we could, till *April* 14th in the morning, at which time we paſſed by cape St. *Mary*, which lies in 35 degr. near the mouth of the river of *Plate*: And running within it about ſix or ſeven leagues along by the main, we came to anchor in a bay, under another cape which our general afterwards called cape *Joy*, by reaſon of the ſecond day after our anchoring here, the *Chriſtopher* (whom we had loſt in the former ſtorm) came to us again.

Among other cares which our general took in this action, next the main care of effecting the voyage itſelf, theſe were the principal, and chiefly ſubordinate: to keep our whole fleet (as near as poſſible we could) together; to get freſh water which is of continual uſe; and to refreſh our men wearied with long toils at ſea, as oft as we ſhould find any opportunity of effecting the ſame. And for theſe cauſes it was determined, and publick notice thereof given at our departure from the iſlands of cape *Verde*, that the next rendezvouz both for the recollecting of our navy (if it ſhould be diſperſed) as alſo watering, and the like, ſhould be the river of *Plate*: Whither we were all to repair with all the convenient ſpeed that could be made, and to ſtay one for another, if it ſhould happen that we could not arrive there all together; and the effect we found anſwerable to our expectations; for here our ſevered ſhip (as hath been declared) found us again, and here we found thoſe other helps alſo ſo much deſired. The country hereabout is of a temperate and moſt ſweet air, and pleaſant to behold; and beſides the exceeding fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, 'tis ſtored with plenty of large and mighty deer.

Notwithſtanding that in this firſt bay we found ſweet and wholeſome water even at pleaſure, yet the ſame after the arrival of *Caunter*, we removed ſome 12 leagues farther up in another; where we found a long rock, or rather iſland of rocks, not far from the main; making a commodious harbour, eſpecially againſt a ſoutherly wind: Under them we anchored, and rode till the 20th day at night; in which mean ſpace we killed divers ſeals, or ſea-wolves (as the *Spaniard* calls them) which reſorted to theſe rocks in great abundance. They are good meat, and were an acceptable food to us for the preſent, and a good ſupply of our proviſion for the future.

Hence, *April* 20th we weighed again, and ſailed yet further up into the river, even till we found but three fathom deep, and that we rode with our ſhips in freſh water; but we ſtaid not there, nor in any other place of the river, becauſe that the winds being ſtrong, the ſhoals many, and no ſafe harbour found, we could not without great danger ſo have done. Haling therefore to ſeaward again, the 27th of the ſame month (after that we had ſpent a fortnight in that river, to the great comfort of the whole fleet) we paſſed by the ſouth ſide thereof into the main. The land here lieth ſouth-ſouth-weſt, and north-north-eaſt, with ſhoal water, ſome three or four leagues off into the ſea. It is about 36 degr. 20 min. and ſomewhat better, ſouth latitude.

At our very firſt coming forth to ſea again, to wit, the ſame night, our fly-boat the *Swan*, loſt company of us: Whereupon, though our general doubted nothing of her happy coming forward again to the reſt of the fleet; yet, becauſe it was grievous to have ſuch often loſſes, and that it was his duty as much as in him lay, to prevent all inconveniencies beſides, that might grow; he determined to diminiſh the number of his ſhips, thereby to draw his men into leſs room; that both the fewer ſhips might the better keep company, and that they might alſo be the better appointed with new and freſh ſupplies of proviſion and men, one to eaſe the burden of another: eſpecially, for that he ſaw the coaſt (it draweth now toward winter here) to be ſubject to many and grievous ſtorms: And therefore he continued on his courſe, to find out a convenient harbour for that uſe; ſearching all that coaſt from 36 to 47 degr. (as diligently as contrary winds and ſundry ſtorms would permit) and yet found none for the purpoſe. And in the

mean

mean time, *viz.* *May* 8th by another ſtorm the *Caunter* alſo was once more ſevered from us. *May* 12th we had ſight of land, in 47 degr. where we were forced to come to anchor in ſuch road as we could find for the time. Nevertheleſs our general named the place *Cape Hope*, by reaſon of a bay diſcovered within the headland, which ſeemed to promiſe a good and commodious harbour. But by reaſon of many rocks lying off from the place, we durſt not adventure with our ſhips into it without good and perfect diſcovery beforehand made.

Our general, eſpecially in matters of moment, was never wont to rely only on other mens care, how truſty or ſkilful ſoever they might ſeem to be; but always contemning danger, and refuſing no toil, he was wont himſelf to be one, whoſoever was a ſecond, at every turn; where courage, ſkill, or induſtry was to be employed; neither would he at this time intruſt the diſcovery of theſe dangers to another's pains, but rather to his own experience, in ſearching out and ſounding of them. A boat being therefore hoiſted forth, himſelf with ſome others the next morning, *May* 13th, rowed into the bay; and being now very nigh the ſhore, one of the men of the country ſhewed himſelf unto him, ſeeming very pleaſant, ſinging and dancing, after the noiſe of a rattle which he ſhook in his hand, expecting earneſtly his landing.

But there was ſuddenly ſo great an alteration in the weather, into a thick and miſty fog, together with an extream ſtorm and tempeſt, that our general being now three leagues from his ſhip, thought it better to return, then either to land, or make any other ſtay; and yet the fog thickned ſo mightily, that the ſight of the ſhips was bereft them, and if captain *Thomas* (upon the abundance of his love and ſervice to his general) had not adventured with his ſhip to enter that bay, in this perplexity, where good advice would not ſuffer our ſhips to bear in, while the winds were more tolerable, and the air clearer; we had ſuſtained ſome great loſs, or our general had been further endangered, who was now quickly received aboard his ſhip; out of which, being within the bay, they let fall an anchor, and rode there (God be praiſed) in ſafety. But our other ſhips, riding without, were ſo oppreſſed with the extremity of the ſtorm, that they were forced to run off to the ſea for their own ſafeguard, being in good hope only of the good ſucceſs of that ſhip, which was gone in to relieve our general. Before this ſtorm aroſe, our *Caunter* formerly loſt, was come in the ſame day unto us in the ſame road, but was put to ſea again the ſame evening with the reſt of the fleet.

The next day, *May* 14th, the weather being fair, and the winds moderate, but the fleet out of ſight, our general determined to go aſhore, to this end, that he might, by making of fires, give ſigns to the diſperſed ſhips, to come together again into the road. Whereby at laſt, they were all aſſembled, excepting the *Swan*, loſt long time before, and excepting our *Portugueze* prize, called the *Mary*; which weighing in this laſt ſtorm the night before, now loſt company, and was not found again in a long time after.

In this place (the people being removed up into the country, belike for fear of our coming) we found near unto the rocks, in houſes made for that purpoſe, as alſo in divers other places, great ſtore of Oſtriches, at leaſt to the number of 50, with much other fowl; ſome dried, and ſome in drying for their proviſion, as it ſeemed, to carry with them to the place of their dwellings. The Oſtriches thighs were in bigneſs equal to reaſonable legs of mutton; they cannot fly at all; but they run ſo ſwiftly, and take ſo long ſtrides, that it is not poſſible for a man in running by any means to take them, neither yet to come ſo nigh them, as to have any ſhot at them either with bow or piece: Whereof our men had often proof on other parts of that coaſt, for all the country is full of them. We found there the tools or inſtruments which the people uſe in taking them. Amongſt other means they uſe in betraying of theſe Oſtriches, they have a great and large plume of feathers, orderly compact together upon the end of a ſtaff; in the forepart, bearing the likeneſs of the head, neck, and bulk of an Oſtrich; and in the hinder part, ſpreading itſelf out very large, ſufficient (being holden before him) to hide the moſt part of the body of a man. With this it ſeemeth they ſtalk, driving them into ſome ſtrait, or neck of land cloſe to the ſea ſide; where ſpreading long and ſtrong nets, with their dogs which they have in readineſs at all times, they overthrow them, and make a common quarry. The country is very pleaſant, and ſeemeth to be a fruitful ſoil.

Being afterwards driven to fall in with this place again, we had great acquaintance, and familiarity with the people, who rejoiced greatly in our coming, and in our friendſhip, in that we had done them no harm. But becauſe this place was not fit or convenient harbour for us, to do our neceſſary buſineſs, neither yet to make proviſion of ſuch things as we wanted, as water, wood, and ſuch like, we departed thence the 15th of *May*.

At our departure thence, we held our courſe ſouth and by weſt, and made about nine leagues in twenty-four hours; bearing very little ſail, that our fleet might the eaſier get up with us, which by reaſon of the contrary winds, were caſt a-ſtern of us.

In 47 degr. 30 min. we found a bay, which was fair, ſafe, and beneficial to us, very neceſſary for our uſe; into which we haled, and anchored *May* 17th; and the next day *May* 18th we came further into the ſame bay, where we caſt anchor, and made our abode full fifteen days.

The very firſt day of our arrival here, our general having ſet things in ſome order, for the diſpatch of our neceſſary buſineſs, being moſt careful for his two ſhips which were wanting, ſent forth to the ſouthward, captain *Winter* in the *Elizabeth*, vice-admiral; himſelf in the admiral, going forth northward into the ſea to ſee, if happily they might meet with either of them: At which time, by the good providence of God, he himſelf met with the *Swan*, formerly loſt at our departure from the river of *Plate*, and brought her into the ſame harbour, the ſame day: Where being after unloaden, and diſcharged of her freight, ſhe was caſt off, and her iron work, and other neceſſaries being ſaved, for the better proviſion of the reſt, of the remainder was made firewood, and other implements which we wanted. But all this while, of the other ſhip which we loſt ſo lately, in our extremity, we could have no news.

While we were thus employed, after certain days of our ſtay in this place, being on ſhore in an iſland nigh unto the main, where at low water was free paſſage on foot, from the one to the other, the people of the country did ſhew themſelves unto us, with leaping, dancing, and holding up of their hands, and making outcries after their manner: but being then high water, we could not go over to them on foot. Wherefore the general cauſed immediately a boat to be in readineſs, and ſent unto them ſuch things as he thought would delight them; as knives, bells, bugles; and whereupon they being aſſembled together upon a hill, half an *Engliſh* mile from the water-ſide, ſent down two of their company, running one after the other with a great grace, traverſing their ground as it ſeemed after the manner of their wars, by degrees deſcending towards the water-ſide very ſwiftly. Notwithſtanding, drawing nigh unto it, they made a ſtay, refuſing to come near our men. Which our men perceiving, ſent ſuch things as they had tied with a ſtring upon a rod, and ſtuck the ſame up at a reaſonable diſtance from them, where they might ſee it. And as ſoon as our men were departed from the place, they came and took thoſe things, leaving inſtead of them, as in recompence, ſuch feathers as they uſe to wear about their heads, with a bone made in manner of a tooth-pick, carved round about the top, and in length about 6 inches, being very ſmoothly burniſhed. Whereupon our general, with divers of his gentlemen and company, at low water went over to them to the main. Againſt his coming they remained ſtill upon the hill, and ſet themſelves in a rank, one by one; appointing one of their company to run before them from the one end of the rank to the other, and ſo back again, continually eaſt and weſt, with holding up his hands over his head, and yielding forward his body in his running toward the riſing and ſetting of the ſun: And at every ſecond or third turn at the moſt, erected his body againſt the midſt of the rank of the people, lifting himſelf vaulting-wiſe from the ground towards the moon, being then over our heads: ſignifying thereby, as we conceived, that they called the ſun and moon (whom they ſerve for Gods) to witneſs, that they meant nothing towards us but peace. But when they perceived that we aſcended the hill apace, and drew nigh unto them, they ſeemed very fearful of our coming.

Wherefore our general not willing to give them any way an occaſion to miſlike, or be diſcomfited, retired his company; whereby they were ſo allured, and did ſo therein confirm themſelves of us, that we were no enemies, neither meant them harm, that without all fear, divers came down with great ſpeed after us, preſently entering into traffick with our men; notwithſtanding they would receive nothing at our hands, but the ſame muſt be firſt caſt upon the ground, uſing this word *zuſſus* for exchange, *toytt* to caſt upon the ground. And if they miſliked any thing, they cried *coroh*, *coroh*, ſpeaking the ſame with rattling in the throat. The wares we received from them were arrows of reeds, feathers, and ſuch bones as are afore deſcribed.

This people go naked, except a ſkin of fur which they caſt about their ſhoulders, when they ſit or lie in the cold: but having any thing to do, as going or any other labour, they uſe it as a girdle about their loins. They wear their hair very long, but leſt it might trouble them in their travel, they knit it up with a roll of *Oſtrich* feathers, uſing the ſame rolls and hair together for a quiver for their arrows, and for a ſtore-houſe, in which they carry the moſt things that they carry about them. Some of them within theſe rolls ſtick on either ſide of their heads (for a ſign of honour

nour in their perſons) a large and plain feather, which ſheweth like horns afar off: ſo that ſuch a head upon a naked body (if Devils do appear with horns) might very nigh reſemble Devils.

The whole bravery of ſetting out themſelves, ſtandeth in painting their bodies with divers colours, and ſuch works as they can deviſe. Some waſh their faces with ſulphur, or ſome ſuch like ſubſtance; ſome paint their whole bodies black, leaving only their necks behind and before white, much like our Damſels that wear their ſquares, their necks and breaſts naked. Some paint one ſhoulder black, another white, and their ſides and legs interchangeably with the ſame colours, one ſtill contrary to the other. The black part hath ſet upon it white moons, and the white part black ſuns, being the marks and characters of their Gods, as is before noted.

They have ſome commodity by painting of their bodies, for the which cauſe they uſe it ſo generally; and that I gather to be the defence it yieldeth againſt the piercing and nipping cold. For the colours being cloſe laid on upon their ſkin, or rather in the fleſh, as by continual renewing of theſe jucies which are laid on, ſoak'd into the inner part thereof, doth fill up the pores ſo cloſe that no air or cold can enter, or make them once to ſhrink.

They have clean, comely, and ſtrong bodies: They are ſwift of foot, and ſeem very active. Neither is any thing more lamentable (in my judgment) than that ſo goodly a people, and ſo lively creatures of God, ſhould be ignorant of the true and living God. And ſo much the more is this to be lamented, by how much they are more tractable, and eaſy to be brought to the ſheepfold of Chriſt: having in truth a land ſufficient to recompence any Chriſtian prince in the world, for the whole travel and labour, coſt and charges beſtowed in that behalf; with a wonderful enlarging of a kingdom, beſides the glory of God by increaſing of the church of Chriſt.

It is wonderful to hear, being never known to Chriſtians before this time, how familiar they became in ſhort ſpace with us, thinking themſelves to be joined with ſuch a people, as they ought rather to ſerve, than offer any wrong or injury unto: preſuming that they might be bold with our general as with a father, and with us as with brethren, and their near friends; neither ſeemed their love leſs towards us. One of the chiefeſt among them having on a time received a cap off our general's head, which he did daily wear, removing himſelf but a little from us, with an arrow pierced his leg deeply, cauſing the blood to ſtream out upon the ground: ſignifying thereby, how unfeignedly he loved him, and giving therein a covenant of peace: The number of men which here did frequent our company, were about 50 perſons. Within, in the ſouthermoſt part of this bay, there is a river of freſh water, with a great many profitable iſlands; of which, ſome have always ſuch ſtore of ſeals or ſea-wolves, as were able to maintain a huge army of men. Other iſlands being many and great, are ſo repleniſhed with birds and fowl, as, if there were no other victuals, a wonderful multitude of people might be nouriſhed by the increaſe of them for many poſterities. Of theſe we killed ſome with ſhot, and ſome with ſtaves, and took ſome with our hands, from mens heads and ſhoulders, upon which they lighted. We could not perceive that the people of the country had had any ſort of boat or canoe, to come to theſe iſlands. Their own proviſion which they eat, for ought we could perceive, was commonly raw. For we ſhould ſometimes find the remnants of ſeals all bloody which they had gnawn with their teeth like dogs. They go all of them armed with a ſhort bow, of about an ell in length, in their hands, with arrows of reeds, and headed with a flint ſtone, very cunningly cut and faſtned.

This bay by reaſon of the plenty of ſeals therein found, (inſomuch that we killed two hundred in the ſpace of one hour) we called it *Seal Bay*. And having now made ſufficient proviſion of victuals and other neceſſaries, as alſo happily finiſhed all our buſineſs, *June* 3d, we ſet ſail from thence, and coaſting along towards the pole Antartick *June* 12th, we fell in with a little bay, in which we anchored for the ſpace of two days, ſpent in the diſcharging of our *Caunter*, the *Chriſtopher*, which we here laid up.

The 14th day we weighed again, and kept our courſe ſouthward till the 17th, and then caſt anchor in another bay in 50 degr. 20 min. lacking but little more than one degree of the mouth of the *Straights* of *Magellan*, through which lay, our ſo much deſired paſſage into the ſouth ſea.

Here our general on good advice determined to alter his courſe, and turn his ſtern to the northward again, if happily God would grant we might find our ſhip and friends whom we loſt in the great ſtorm, as is beforeſaid. Foraſmuch as if we ſhould enter into the ſtraight without them in our company, it muſt needs go hard with them; and we alſo in the mean time as well by their abſence, as by the uncertainty of their ſtate, muſt needs receive no ſmall diſcomfort.

And

And therefore *June* 18th in the morning, putting to ſea again with hearty and often prayers, we joined watchful induſtry to ſerve God's good providence; and held on our purpoſe to run back toward the line into the ſame height, in which they were firſt diſſevered from us.

The 19th day of *June* toward night, having ſailed within a few leagues of port St. *Julian*, we had our ſhip in ſight; for which we gave God thanks with moſt joyful minds. And foraſmuch as the ſhip was far out of order, and very leaky, by reaſon of extremity of weather which ſhe had endured, as well before her loſing company as in her abſence, our general thought good to bear into St. *Julian* with his fleet, becauſe it was ſo nigh at hand, and ſo convenient a place: intending there to refreſh his wearied men, and cheriſh them which had in their abſence taſted ſuch bitterneſs of diſcomfort, beſides the want of many things which they ſuſtained.

Thus the next day, the 20th of *June*, we entered port St. *Julian*, which ſtandeth in 49 degr. 30 min. and hath on the ſouth ſide of the harbour, piked rocks like towers; and within the harbour many iſlands, which you may ride hard aboard of, but in going in you muſt borrow of the north ſhore.

Being now come to anchor, and all things fitted and made ſafe aboard, our general, with certain of his company, *viz.* *Thomas Drake*'s brother, *John Thomas*, *Robert Winter*, *Oliver* the maſter gunner, *John Brewer*, and *Thomas Hood*, *June* 22d, rowed further in with a boat to find out ſome convenient place which might yield us freſh water, during the time of our abode there, and furniſh us with ſupply for proviſion, to take to ſea with us at our departure. Which work as it was of great neceſſity, and therefore carefully to be performed, ſo did not he think himſelf diſcharged of his duty, if he himſelf beſtowed not the firſt travel therein, as his uſe was at all times in all other things belonging to the relieving of our wants, and the maintenance of our good eſtate, by the ſupplying of what was needful. Preſently upon his landing, he was viſited by two of the inhabitants of the place, whom *Magellan* named *Patagous*, or rather *Pentagours*, from their huge ſtature, and ſtrength proportionable. Theſe, as they ſeemed greatly to rejoice at his arrival, ſo did they ſhew themſelves very familiar, receiving at our general's hands whatſoever he gave them, and taking great pleaſure in ſeeing maſter *Oliver*, the maſter gunner of the *Admiral*, to ſhoot an *Engliſh* arrow; trying with him to ſhoot at a length, but came nothing near him.

Not long after, came one more of the ſame caſt, but of a ſowrer ſort, for he, miſliking of the familiarity which his fellows had uſed, ſeemed very angry with them, and ſtrove earneſtly to withdraw them, and turn them to become our enemies; which our general with his men not ſuſpecting in them, uſed them as before; and one Mr. *Robert Winter*, thinking of pleaſure to ſhoot an arrow at length, as Mr. *Oliver* had done before, that he which came laſt might have a ſight thereof, the ſtring of his bow broke; which, as before it was a terror unto them, ſo now broken, it gave them great encouragement and boldneſs, and as they thought, great advantage in their treacherous intent and purpoſe; not imagining that our calivers, ſwords, and targets, were any munition or weapon of war.

In which perſuaſion (as the general with his company were quietly, without any ſuſpicion of evil, going down towards his boat) they ſuddenly being prepared, and gotten by ſtealth behind him, ſhot their arrows; chiefly at him which had the bow, not ſuffering him to ſtring the ſame again, which he was about to have done, as well as he could: But being wounded in the ſhoulder at the firſt ſhot, and turning about, was ſped with an arrow, which pierced his lungs, yet he fell not. But the maſter gunner being ready to ſhoot off his caliver, which took not fire in levelling thereof, was preſently ſlain outright. In this extremity, if our general had not been both expert in ſuch affairs, able to judge, and give preſent direction in the danger thereof, and had not valiantly thruſt himſelf into the dance againſt theſe monſters, there had not one of our men, that there were landed, eſcaped with life. He therefore giving order that no man ſhould keep any certain ground, but ſhift from place to place, encroaching ſtill upon the enemy, uſing their targets, and other weapons for the defence of their bodies, and that they ſhould break ſo many arrows, as by any means they could come by, being ſhot at them; wherein he himſelf was very diligent, and careful alſo in calling on them, knowing that their arrows being once ſpent, they ſhould have theſe enemies at their devotion and pleaſure, to kill or ſave. And this order being accordingly taken, himſelf, I ſay, with a good courage and truſt in the true and living God, taking and ſhooting off the ſame piece, which the ſame gunner could not make to take fire, diſpatched the firſt beginner of the quarrel, the ſame man which ſlew our maſter gunner. For the piece being charged with a bullet, and hail ſhot, and well aimed, tore out his belly and guts, with great

great torment, as it ſeemed by his cry, which was ſo hideous and horrible a roar, as if ten bulls had joined together in roaring, wherewith the courage of his partners was ſo abated, and their hearts appalled, that notwithſtanding divers of their fellows and countrymen appeared out of the woods, on each ſide, yet they were glad by flying away to ſave themſelves, quietly ſuffering our men either to depart or ſtay. Our general choſe rather to depart, than to take further revenge of them, which now he might, by reaſon of his wounded man, whom for many good parts he loved dearly; and therefore would rather have ſaved him, than ſlain an hundred enemies, but being paſt recovery, he died the ſecond day after his being brought aboard again.

That night our maſter gunner's body being left aſhore, for the ſpeedier bringing of the other aboard, our general himſelf the next day, with his boat well appointed, returned to the ſhore, to fetch it likewiſe; which they found lying where it was left, but ſtripp'd of his uppermoſt garment, and having an *Engliſh* arrow ſtruck in his right eye.

Both of theſe dead bodies were laid together in one grave, with ſuch reverence as was fit for the earthen tabernacles of immortal ſouls; with ſuch commendable ceremonies as belong unto ſoldiers of worth, in time of war, which they moſt truly and rightfully deſerved.

Magellan was not altogether deceived, in naming of them Giants; for they generally differ from the common ſort of men, both in ſtature, bigneſs, and ſtrength of body, as alſo in the hideouſneſs of their voice. But yet they are nothing ſo monſtrous, or giantlike as they were reported; there being ſome *Engliſh*-men, as tall as the higheſt of any that we could ſee; but peradventure, the *Spaniards* did not think that ever any *Engliſhman* would come thither to reprove them; and thereupon might preſume the more boldly to lie: The name *Pentagones*, *five cubits*, *viz.* ſeven foot and half, deſcribing the full height (if not ſomewhat more) of the higheſt of them.

But this is certain, that the *Spaniſh* cruelties there uſed, have made them more monſtrous, in mind and manners, than they are in body; and more inhoſpitable, to deal with any ſtrangers that ſhall come hereafter. For the loſs of their friends (the remembrance whereof is aſſigned and conveyed over from one generation to another, amongſt their poſterity) breedeth an old grudge, which will not eaſily be forgotten, with ſo quarrelſome and revengeful a people. Notwithſtanding the terror which they had conceived of us, did henceforward ſo quench their heat, and take down their edge, that they both forgot revenge, and ſeeming by their countenance, to repent them of the wrong they had offered us, that meant them no harm, ſuffered us to do what we would, the whole ſpace of two months after this, without any interruption or moleſtation by them; and it may perhaps be a means to breed a peace in that people, towards all that may hereafter this come that way.

To this evil, thus received at the hands of Infidels, there was adjoined and grew another miſchief, wrought and continued cloſely amongſt ourſelves, as great, yea, far greater, and of far more grievous conſequence than the former: But that it was, by God's providence, detected and prevented in time, which elſe had extended itſelf, not only to the violent ſhedding of innocent blood, by murdering our general, and ſuch others as were moſt firm and faithful to him; but alſo to the final overthrow of the whole action intended, and to divers other moſt dangerous effects.

Theſe plots have been laid before the voyage began in *England*: The very model of them was ſhewed and declared to our general in his garden at *Plymouth*, before his ſetting ſail; which yet he either would not credit, as true or likely, of a perſon [f] whom he loved ſo dearly, and was perſuaded of to love him likewiſe unfeignedly, or thought by love and benefits, to remove and remedy it, if there were any evil purpoſes conceived againſt him.

And therefore, he did not only continue (to this ſuſpected and accuſed perſon) all countenance, credit, and courteſies, which he was wont to ſhew and give him; but increaſed them, uſing him in a manner as another himſelf, and as his moſt inmoſt friend; lodging him with himſelf; giving him the ſecond place, in all companies, in his preſence; leaving in his hand, the ſtate as it were of his own perſon, in his abſence; imparting unto him all his counſels; allowing him free liberty in all things that were reaſonable; and bearing often at his hands great infirmities; yea, deſpiſing that any private injury ſhould break ſo firm a friendſhip, as he meant towards him. And therefore, was he oftentimes not a little offended, even with thoſe, who upon conſcience of their duty and knowledge, (that otherwiſe they ſhould offend) diſcloſed from time to time unto him, how the fire increaſed, that threatned his own, together with the deſtruction of the whole action.

But at length, perceiving that his lenity and favours did little good; in that the

[f] *John Doughty*, next in command to *Drake*, ibid.

heat of ambition was not yet allayed, nor could be quenched, as it ſeemed, but by blood; and that the manifold practices grew dayly more and more, even to extremities; he thought it high time to call theſe practices into queſtion, before it were too late to call any queſtion of them into hearing. And therefore ſetting good watch over him, and aſſembling all his captains and gentlemen of his company together, he propounded to them, the good parts which were in the gentleman, the great good will, and inward affection, more than brotherly, which he had ever ſince his firſt acquaintance born him, not omitting the reſpect which was had of him, amongſt no mean perſonages in *England*; and afterwards delivered the letters, which were written to him, with the particulars from time to time, which had been obſerved, not ſo much by himſelf as by his good friends; not only at ſea, but even at *Plymouth*; not bare words but writings; not writings alone, but actions, tending to the overthrow of the ſervice in hand, and making away of his perſon.

Proofs were required and alledged, ſo many, and ſo evident, that the gentleman himſelf, ſtricken with remorſe of his inconſiderate and unkind dealing, acknowledged himſelf to have deſerved death, yea, many deaths; for that he conſpired, not only the overthrow of the action, but of the principal actor alſo, who was not a ſtranger or ill-wiſher, but a dear and true friend unto him; and therefore in a great aſſembly, openly beſought them, in whoſe hands juſtice reſted, to take ſome order for him, that he might not be compelled to enforce his own hands againſt his own bowels, or otherwiſe to become his own executioner.

The admiration and aſtoniſhment hereat, in all the hearers, even thoſe which were his neareſt friends, and moſt affected him, was great; yea, in thoſe, which for many benefits received from him, had good cauſe to love him: But yet the general was moſt of all diſtracted, and therefore withdrew himſelf, as not able to conceal his tender affection, requiring them that had heard the whole matter, to give their judgments, as they would another day anſwer it unto their prince, and unto Almighty God, judge of all the earth. Therefore they all, above forty in number, the chiefeſt in place and judgment in the whole fleet, after they had diſcuſſed diverſely of the caſe, and alledged whatſoever came in their minds, or could be there produced by any of his other friends, with their own hands under ſeal, adjudged that, *He had deſerved death, and that it ſtood, by no means with their ſafety, to let him live: And therefore, they remitted the manner thereof, with the reſt of the circumſtances to the general.*

This judgment, and as it were aſſize, was held at land [s], in one of the iſlands of that port; which afterwards, in memory hereof was called, the iſland of *true juſtice and judgment.*

Now after this verdict was thus returned unto our general (unto whom, for his company, her Majeſty before his departure, had committed her ſword, to uſe for his ſafety, with theſe words; *We do account that he which ſtriketh at thee* Drake, *ſtriketh at us)* he called for the guilty party, and cauſed to be read unto him the ſeveral verdicts, which were written, and propounded of him; which being acknowledged for the moſt part (for none had given heavier ſentence againſt him, than he had given againſt himſelf) our general propoſed unto him this choice: *Whether he would chuſe to be executed in this iſland, or to be ſet on land on the main, or return into* England, *there to anſwer his deed before the lords of her Majeſty's counſel?*

He moſt humbly thanked the general for his clemency, extended towards him in ſuch ample ſort; and craving ſome reſpit to conſult thereon, and ſo make his choice adviſedly: The next day he returned this anſwer, that, *Albeit he had yielded in his heart, to entertain ſo great a ſin, as whereof now he was juſtly condemned; yet, he had a care, and that excelling all other cares, to die a Chriſtian man, that whatſoever did become of his clay body, he might remain aſſured of an eternal inheritance, in a far better life. This he feared, if he ſhould be ſet on land amongſt Infidels, how he ſhould be able to maintain this aſſurance, feeling in his own frailty, how mighty the contagion is of lewd cuſtom.* And therefore he beſought the general moſt earneſtly, that *He would yet have a care, and regard of his ſoul; and never jeopard it amongſt heathen and ſavage Infidels. If he ſhould return into* England, *he muſt firſt have a ſhip, and men to conduct it, with ſufficient victuals; two of which though they were had, yet for the third, he thought no man would accompany him, in ſo ſad a meſſage, to ſo vile an iſſue, from ſo honourable a ſervice. But if that there were, which could induce their minds, to return with him, yet the very ſhame of the return, would be as death, or more grievous if it were poſſible; becauſe he ſhould be ſo long a dying, and die ſo often.* Therefore he profeſſed, *That with all his heart, he did embrace the firſt branch of the General's proffer; deſiring only his favour, that they might receive the holy communion once again together*

[s] At port *Julian*, ibid.

A Chart of the STREIGHTS of MAGELLAN
Longitude West from the Meridian of London.
PATAGONUM REGIO
THE SOUTH SEA
THE STREIGHTS
KING CHARLES^S
SOUTH LAND
TERRA DEL FUEGO
Isles of Direction
Variation 14 d 10 m East Anno 1670
C Victory
Cragy broken Hills
A rocky Country
Sounds runing into ye land
Craggy Broken Land
C Diseada
C Vprght
C Monday
A Rocky Country
S Jeroms Sound
Streights sound
Mount Misery
Batchelors R
York Road
Pico
Riders Bay
Mussell Bay
Whale Sound
A rocky Mountainous Desolate Land the Tops of the Mountains Covered with Snow.
Peckets Harbor
Savage people here they haue Boats
Habitable Land
Sandy point
Many People here
Snow hills
Fresh Water Bay
Here are Indians
Port Famin
Good Riding here
Snow Mount
C Froward
C Holland
C Coventry
Open Sound
Fogg hills
Grass and Woody Land
C Monmouth
Grass Land
Sweet Lake Foreland
South Vlster
Q Kathrines Foreland
Bay Possession
C Virgin Mary
C Entrance
Plain Land
Bay & Cap Gregory
Royal Road
Osey Harbor
R Galegos
Grass Land
Names of Several Islands in the Streights
A Elizabeths I
B S Barthotmews I
C S Georges I
D Charles' I
E Iames I
F Monmouth I
G Ruperts I
H Id Arlingtons I
I E of Sandwichs I
K Secretary Wrens I
L Whale point
M C Midleton
N Westminster I
O The Lawyers I^s
A Scale of twenty Leagues
5 10 15 20

together before his death; and that he might not die any otherwiſe than a gentleman's death.

Though ſundry reaſons were uſed by many to perſuade him to take either of the other ways, yet when he remained reſolute in his former determination, both parts of his laſt requeſt were granted: And the next convenient day a communion was celebrated by Mr. *Francis Fletcher*, preacher and paſtor of the fleet at that time. The general himſelf communicated in this ſacred ordinance, with this condemned penitent gentleman; who ſhewed great tokens of a contrite and repentant heart, as who was more deeply diſpleaſed with his own act, than any man elſe[h]. And after this holy repaſt, they dined alſo at the ſame table together, as chearfully in ſobriety, as ever in their lives they had done aforetime; each cheering up the other, and taking their leave, by drinking each to other, as if ſome journey only had been in hand.

After dinner, all things being brought in a readineſs, by him that ſupplied the room of the Provoſt Marſhal; without any dallying, or delaying the time, he came forth, and kneeled down, preparing at once, his neck for the axe, and his ſpirit for heaven: Which having done, without long ceremony, as who had before digeſted this whole tragedy, he deſired all the reſt to pray for him, and deſired the executioner to do his office, not to fear nor ſpare.

Thus having by the worthy manner of his death (being much more honourable by it, than blameable for any other of his actions) fully blotted out whatever ſtain his fault might ſeem to bring upon him, he left unto our fleet a lamentable example of a goodly gentleman, who in ſeeking advancement unfit for him, caſt away himſelf; and unto poſterity a monument of I know not what fatal calamity, incident to that port, and ſuch like actions, which might happily afford a new pair of parallels to be added to *Plutarch*'s. In that the ſame place, near about the ſame time of the year, witneſſed the execution of two gentlemen, ſuffering both for the like cauſe, employed both in like ſervice, entertained both in great place, endued both with excellent qualities, the one 58 years after the other.

For on the main, our men found a gibbet fallen down, made of a ſpruce maſt, with mens bones underneath it, which they conjectured to be the ſame gibbet, which *Magellan* commanded to be erected in the year 1520, for the execution of *John Carthagene*, the biſhop of *Burgos*'s couſin, who by the king's order, was joined with *Magellan* in commiſſion, and made his vice-admiral.

In the iſland, as we digged to bury this gentleman, we found a great grinding-ſtone, broken in two parts, which we took and ſet faſt in the ground, the one part at the head, the other at the feet, building up the middle ſpace, with other ſtones and turfs of earth, and engraved in the ſtones the names of the parties buried there, with the time of their departure, and a memorial of our general's name in *Latin*, that it might the better be underſtood of all that ſhould come after us.

Theſe things thus ended, and ſet in order, our general diſcharging the *Mary*, *viz.* our *Portugueze* prize, becauſe ſhe was leaky and troubleſome, defaced her, and then left her ribs and keel upon the iſland, where for two months together we had pitched our tents. And ſo having wooded, watered, trimmed our ſhips, diſpatched all our other buſineſſes, and brought our fleet into the ſmalleſt number, even three only, beſides our pinnaces, that we might the eaſier keep ourſelves together, be the better furniſhed with neceſſaries, and be the ſtronger mann'd, againſt whatſoever need ſhould be; *Auguſt* 17th we departed out of this port, and being now in great hope of a happy iſſue to our enterprize, which Almighty God hitherto had ſo bleſt and proſpered, we ſet our courſe for the *Streights*, ſouth-weſt.

Auguſt 20th we fell with the cape; near which lies the entrance into the *Streight*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Capo virgin Maria*, appearing four leagues before you come to it with high and ſteep grey cliffs, full of black ſtars, againſt which the ſea beating, ſheweth as it were the ſpoutings of whales, having the higheſt of the cape, like cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*. At this cape our general cauſed his fleet, in homage to our ſovereign lady the Queen's Majeſty, to ſtrike their top-ſails upon the bunt, as a token of his willing and glad mind, to ſhew his dutiful obedience to her highneſs, whom he acknowledged to have full intereſt, and right in that new diſcovery; and withal, in remembrance of his moſt honourable friend Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, he changed the name of the ſhip, which himſelf went in, from the *Pellican* to be called the *Golden Hind*; which ceremonies being ended, together with a ſermon, teaching

[h] Here I can't help taking notice of thoſe hiſtorians, who take this occaſion to blacken the memory of Sir *Francis Drake*, by ſaying, that this accuſation was a mere contrivance of his to remove the emulator of his glory; or, that the admiral had it in commiſſion, and offered this man a ſacrifice to the earl of *Leiceſter*'s revenge, on account of ſome perſonal reflections: When every circumſtance of this relation is a plain proof to the contrary.

ing true obedience, with prayers and giving of thanks for her majeſty and moſt honourable council, with the whole body of the commonweal and church of God; we continued our courſe on into the ſaid frete, where paſſing with land in ſight on both ſides, we ſhortly fell with ſo narrow a ſtrait, as carrying with it much wind, often turnings, and many dangers, requireth an expert judgment in him that ſhall paſs the ſame; it lieth W. N. W. and E. S. Eaſt; but having left this ſtrait aſtern, we ſeemed to be come out of a river of two leagues broad, into a large and main ſea; having, the night following, an iſland in ſight, which (being in height nothing inferior to the iſland *Fogo* before ſpoken of) burning (like it alſo) aloft in the air, in a wonderful ſort, without intermiſſion.

It hath formerly been received, as an undoubted truth, that the ſeas, following the courſe of the firſt mover, from the eaſt to weſt, have a continual current through this ſtrait; but our experience found the contrary; the ebbings and flowings here being as orderly (in which the water riſes and falls more than five fathoms upright) as on other coaſts.

The 24th of *Auguſt*, being *Bartholomew* Day, we fell within three iſlands, bearing trianglewiſe one from another; one of them was very fair and large, and of a fruitful ſoil, upon which being next unto us, and the weather very calm, our general with his gentlemen, and certain of his mariners, then landed; taking poſſeſſion thereof in her Majeſty's name, and to her uſe, and called the ſame *Elizabeth* iſland.

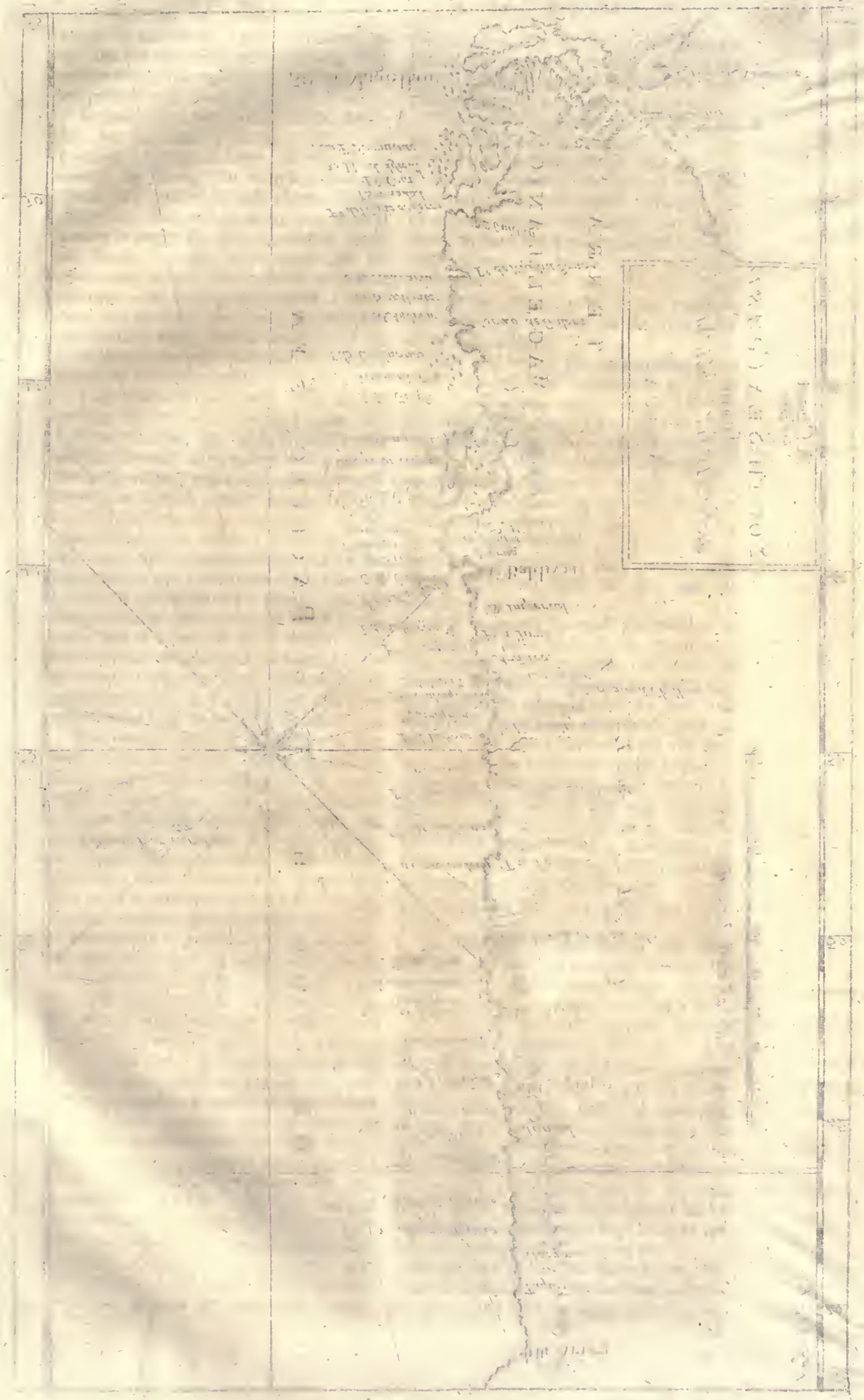
The other two, though they were not ſo large, nor ſo fair to the eye, yet were they to us exceeding uſeful, for in them we found great ſtore of ſtrange birds, which could not fly at all, nor yet run ſo faſt as that they could eſcape us with their lives; in body they are leſs than a gooſe, and bigger than a mallard, ſhort and thick ſet together, having no feathers, but, inſtead thereof, a certain hard and matted down; their beaks are not much unlike the bills of crows; they lodge and breed upon the land, where making earths, as the conies do, in the ground, they lay their eggs, and bring up their young; their feeding and proviſion to live on is in the ſea, where they ſwim in ſuch ſort as nature may ſeem to have granted them no ſmall prerogative in ſwiftneſs, both to prey upon others, and themſelves to eſcape from any others that ſeek to ſeize upon them; and ſuch was the infinite reſort of theſe birds to theſe iſlands, that in the ſpace of one day we killed no leſs than 3000; and, if the increaſe be according to the number, it is not to be thought that the world hath brought forth a greater bleſſing in one kind of creature in ſo ſmall a circuit, ſo neceſſarily and plentifully ſerving the uſe of man; they are a very good and wholeſome victual: our general named theſe iſlands, the one *Bartholomew*, according to the day; the other St. *George*, in honour of *England*, according to the ancient cuſtom there obſerved.

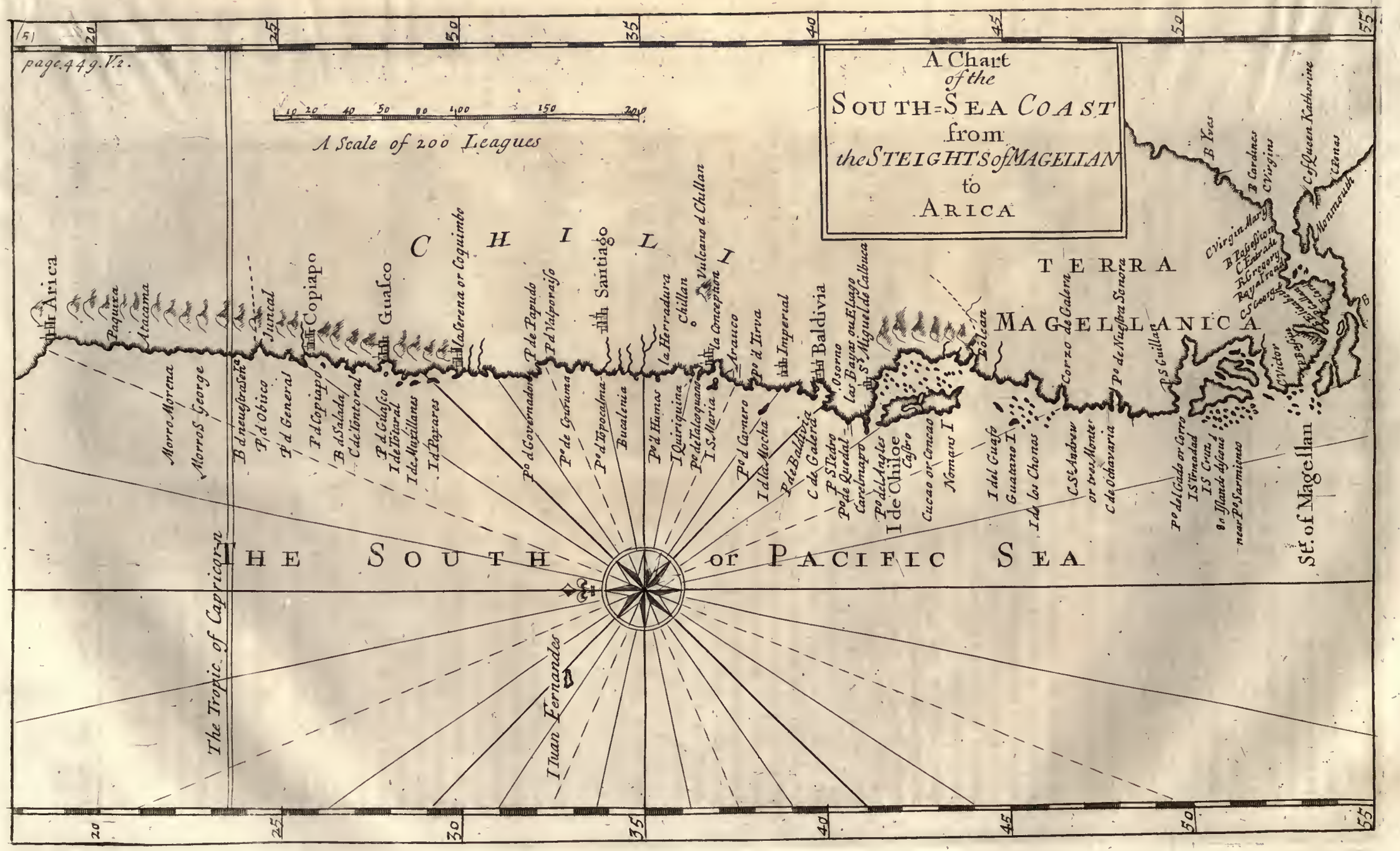
In the iſland of St. *George*, we found the body of a man, ſo long dead before, that his bones would not hold together, being moved out of the place whereon they lay.

From theſe iſlands, to the entrance into the *South-ſea*, the frete is very crooked, having many turnings, and as it were ſhuttings up, as if there were no paſſage at all; by means whereof we were often troubled with contrary winds, ſo that ſome of our ſhips recovering a cape of land, entring another reach, the reſt were forced to alter their courſe, and come to anchor where they might. It is true, which *Magellan* reporteth of this paſſage, namely, that there be many fair harbours, and ſtore of freſh water; but ſome ſhips had need to be freighted with nothing elſe beſides anchors and cables, to find ground in moſt of them to come to anchor; which, when any extreme guſts, or contrary winds do come (whereunto the place is altogether ſubject) is a great hindrance to the paſſage, and carrieth with it no ſmall danger.

The land, on both ſides, is very high and mountainous, having on the north and weſt ſide the continent of *America*, and on the ſouth and eaſt part, nothing but iſlands; among which lie innumerable fretes or paſſages into the *South-ſea*. The mountains ariſe with ſuch tops and ſpires into the air, and of ſo rare a height, as they may well be accounted amongſt the wonders of the world; environed, as it were, with many regions of congealed clouds and frozen meteors, whereby they are continually fed and increaſed, both in the height and bigneſs, from time to time; retaining that which they have once received, being little again diminiſhed by the heat of the ſun, as being ſo far from reflexion, and ſo nigh the cold and frozen region.

But notwithſtanding all this, yet are the low and plain grounds very fruitful, the graſs green and natural, the herds, that are of very ſtrange ſorts, good and many; the trees, for the moſt part of them, always green; the air of the temperature of our country; the water moſt pleaſant; and the ſoil agreeing to any grain which we have growing in our country; a place, no doubt, that lacketh nothing, but a people





A Chart of the SOUTH-SEA COAST from the STEIGHTS of MAGELLAN to ARICA
page 449. V.2.
A Scale of 200 Leagues
10 20 40 50 80 100 150 200
CHILI
TERRA MAGELLANICA
THE SOUTH or PACIFIC SEA
The Tropic of Capricorn
Arica
Paquiza
Atacama
Morro Morena
Morro S. George
Juncal
Copiapo
Guasco
la Serena or Coquimbo
Santiago
Chillan
Vulcano d Chillan
Baldivia
Osorno
Imperial
Arauco
Bolean
Corzo de Galera
Pº de Nuestra Senora
Pº S. Guillan
Pº del Gado or Corro
I S. Trinidad
I S. Cruz
80 Islands discoue near Pº Sarmiento
Pº del Angles
I de Chiloe
Castro
Cucao or Concao
Nomans I
I del Guafo
Guatano I
I de los Chonos
C. St. Andrew or tres Montes
C. de Ochavaria
Pº de Baldivia
C. de Galera
P. S. Pedro
Pº de Quedal
Carelmapo
Pº del Angles
Pº d Tirva
Pº d Carnero
I d la Mocha
Pº d Humos
I Quiriquina
Pº de Talcaguano
I S. Maria
Pº d Tapocalma
Bucalenia
Pº de Coturuma
Pº d Governador
Pº de Papudo
Pº d Valparaiso
la Herradura
la Concepcion
Pº d Guasco
I de Tortoral
I de Mexillanes
I d Pajares
Pº d Copiapo
B d Salada
C de Tontoral
Pº d General
Pº d Obisco
B d neuestra Senora
B Yves
B Cardines
C Virgins
C Virgin Mary
B Possession
C Entrade
R Gregory
Royal road
C S. George
C of Queen Katherine
C Penas
C Monmouth
C Victor
St. of Magellan
I Juan Fernandes

people to uſe the ſame to the creator's glory, and the increaſing of the church. The people inhabiting theſe parts, made fires as we paſſed by in divers places.

Drawing nigh the entrance of the *South-ſea*, we had ſuch a ſhutting up to the northward, and ſuch large and open fretes toward the ſouth, that it was wonderful which way we ſhould paſs without further diſcovery: For which cauſe, our general having brought his fleet to anchor under an iſland, himſelf, with certain of his gentlemen, rowed in a boat to deſcry the paſſage; who having diſcovered a ſufficient way towards the north, in their return to their ſhips, met a canoe under the ſame iſland where we rode then at anchor, having in her divers perſons.

This canoe or boat was made of the bark of divers trees, having a prow and a ſtern ſtanding up, and ſemicirclewiſe, yielding inward, of one form and faſhion; the body whereof was a moſt dainty mould, bearing in it moſt comely proportion and excellent workmanſhip, inſomuch as to our general and us, it ſeemed never to have been done without the cunning and expert judgment of art; and that not for the uſe of ſo rude and barbarous a people, but for the pleaſure of ſome great and noble perſonage, yea of ſome prince: it had no other cloſing up or caulking in the ſeams but the ſtitching with thongs made of ſeal-ſkins, or other ſuch beaſt, and yet ſo cloſe that it received very little or no water at all.

The people are of a mean ſtature, but well ſet and compact in all their parts and limbs; they have great pleaſure in painting their faces, as the others have of whom we have ſpoken before. Within the ſaid iſland they had a houſe of mean building, of certain poles, and covered with ſkins of beaſts; having therein fire, water, and ſuch meat as commonly they can come by, as ſeals, muſcles, and ſuch like.

The veſſels wherein they kept their water, and their cups in which they drink, are made of barks of trees, as was their canoe, and that with no leſs ſkill (for the bigneſs of the thing) being of a very formal ſhape and good faſhion. Their working tools, which they uſe in cutting theſe things and ſuch other, are knives made of moſt huge and monſtrous muſcle-ſhells (the like whereof have not been ſeen or heard of lightly by any travellers, the meat thereof being very ſavoury and good in eating) which after they have broken off the thin and brittle ſubſtance of the edge, they rub and grind them upon ſtones had for the purpoſe, till they have tempered and ſet ſuch an edge upon them, that no wood is ſo hard but they will cut it at pleaſure with the ſame, whereof we ourſelves had experience. Yea they cut therewith bones of a marvellous hardneſs; making of them fiſgies to kill fiſh, wherein they have a moſt pleaſant exerciſe with great dexterity.

The ſixth of *September* we had left aſtern us all theſe troubleſome iſlands, and were entered into the *South-ſea*, or *Mare del zur*; at the cape whereof, our general had determined, with his whole company, to have gone aſhore, and there, after a ſermon, to have left a monument of her majeſty ingraven in metal, for a perpetual remembrance, which he had in a readineſs for that end prepared; but neither was there any anchoring, neither did the wind ſuffer us to make a ſtay.

Only this by all our mens obſervations was concluded, that the entrance, by which we came into this ſtrait, was in 52 deg. the midſt in 53 deg. 15 m. and the going out in 52 deg. 30 m. being 150 leagues in length; at the very entry, ſuppoſed alſo to be about 10 leagues in breadth. After we were enter'd ten leagues within it, it was found not paſt a league in breadth; farther within, in ſome places very large, in ſome very narrow; and, in the end, found to be no ſtrait at all, but all iſlands.

Now when our general perceived that the nipping cold, under ſo cruel a frowning winter, had impaired the health of ſome of his men, he meant to have made the more haſte again toward the line, and not to ſail any farther towards the pole antartick, leſt being farther from the ſun, and nearer the cold, we might haply be overtaken with ſome greater danger of ſickneſs. But God giving men leave to purpoſe, reſerveth to himſelf the diſpoſition of all things; making their intents of none effect, or changing their meanings oft-times clean into the contrary, as may beſt ſerve for his own glory and their profit.

For *September* 7. the ſecond day after our entrance into the *South-ſea* (called by ſome *mare pacificum*, but proving to us rather to be *mare furioſum*) God, by a contrary wind and intolerable tempeſt, ſeemed to ſet himſelf againſt us; forcing us not only to alter our courſe and determination, but with great trouble, long time, many dangers, hard eſcapes, and final ſeparating of our fleet, to yield ourſelves unto his will. Yea, ſuch was the extremity of the tempeſt, that it appeared to us as if he had pronounced a ſentence, not to ſtay his hand, nor to withdraw his judgment till he had buried our bodies and ſhips alſo, in the bottomleſs depth of the raging ſea.

In the time of this incredible ſtorm, the 15th of *September*, the moon was eclipſed in *Aries*, and darkned about three points,

for the ſpace of two glaſſes; which, being ended, might ſeem to give us ſome hope of alteration and change of weather to the better. Notwithſtanding, as the ecliptical conflict could add nothing to our miſerable eſtate, no more did the ending thereof eaſe us any thing at all, nor take away any part of our troubles from us; but our eclipſe continued ſtill in its full force ſo prevailing againſt us, that for the ſpace of full 52 days together, we were darkned more than the moon by 20 parts, or more than we by any means could ever have preſerved, or recovered light of ourſelves again, if the Son of God, which laid this burden upon our backs, had not mercifully born it up with his own ſhoulders, and upheld us by his own power, beyond any poſſible ſtrength or ſkill of man. Neither indeed did we at all eſcape, but with the feeling of great diſcomforts through the ſame.

For theſe violent and extraordinary flaws (ſuch as ſeldom have been ſeen) ſtill continuing, or rather increaſing, *September* 30th, in the night, cauſed the ſorrowful ſeparation of the *Marigold* from us, in which was captain *John Thomas*, with many others of our dear friends; who by no means, that we could conceive, could help themſelves, but by ſpooming along before the ſea: with whom albeit we could never meet again, yet (our general having aforehand given order, that if any of our fleet did loſe company, the place of reſort to meet again ſhould be in 30 degr, or thereabouts, upon the coaſts of *Peru*, toward the equinoctial) we long time hoped (till experience ſhowed our hope was vain) that there we ſhould joyfully meet with them, eſpecially for that they were well provided of victuals, and lack'd no ſkilful and ſufficient men (beſides their captain) to bring forwards the ſhip to the place appointed.

From the ſeventh of *September* (in which the ſtorm began) till the ſeventh of *October* we could not by any means recover any land (having in the mean time been driven ſo far ſouth as to the 37 degr. and ſomewhat better;) on this day towards night, ſomewhat to the northward of that cape of *America*, (whereof mention is made before in the deſcription of our departure from the ſtrait into the ſea) with a ſorry ſail we entred a harbour, where hoping to enjoy ſome freedom and eaſe till the ſtorm was ended, we received, within few hours after our coming to anchor, ſo deadly a ſtroke and hard entertainment, that our admiral left not only an anchor behind her, through the violence and fury of the flaw, but in departing thence, alſo loſt the company and ſight of our vice-admiral, the *Elizabeth*; partly through the negligence of thoſe that had the charge of her, partly through a kind of deſire that ſome in her had to be out of theſe troubles, and to be at home again; which (as ſince is known) they thenceforward, by all means, aſſayed and performed; for the very next day, *October* 8. recovering the mouth of the ſtraits again (which we were now ſo near unto) they returned back the ſame way by which they came forward, and coaſting *Braſil*, they arrived in *England*, *June* 2, the year following.

So that now our admiral, if ſhe had retained her old name of *Pellican*, which ſhe bore at our departure from our country, ſhe might have been now indeed ſaid to be as a *Pellican* alone in the wilderneſs: for albeit our general ſought the reſt of his fleet with great care, yet could we not have any ſight or certain news of them by any means.

From this bay of parting of friends, we were forcibly driven back again into 55 degr. towards the pole antartic; in which height we ran in among the iſlands beforementioned, lying to the ſouthward of *America*, through which we paſſed from one ſea to the other, as hath been declared; where, coming to anchor, we found the waters there to have their indraught and free paſſage, and that through no ſmall guts, or narrow channels, but indeed thro' as large fretes or ſtreights as it hath at the ſuppoſed ſtreights of *Magellan* through which we came.

Among theſe iſlands, making our abode with ſome quietneſs for a very little while, (*viz.* two days) and finding divers good and wholeſome herbs, together with freſh water, our men, which before were weak, and much impaired in their health, began to receive good comfort, eſpecially by the drinking of one herb (not much unlike that herb which we commonly call penny-leaf) which purging with great facility, afforded great help and refreſhing to our wearied and ſickly bodies: but the winds returning to their old wont, and the ſeas raging after their former manner, yea every thing as it were ſetting itſelf againſt our peace and deſired reſt, here was no ſtay permitted, neither any ſafety to be looked for.

For ſuch was the preſent danger, by forcing and continual flaws, that we were rather to look for preſent death than hope for any delivery, if God almighty ſhould not make the way for us: the winds were ſuch as if the bowels of the earth had ſet all at liberty; or, as if the clouds under heaven had been called together, to lay their force on that one place: the ſeas, which by nature, and of themſelves are heavy, and of a weighty ſubſtance, were

rolled

rolled up from the depths, even from the roots of the rocks, as if it had been a ſcroll of parchment, which by the extremity of heat runneth together; and being aloft, were carried in moſt ſtrange manner and abundance, as feathers or drifts of ſnow, by the violence of the winds, to water the exceeding tops of high and lofty mountains. Our anchors, as falſe friends in ſuch a danger, gave over their holdfaſt, and, as if it had been with horror of the thing, did ſhrink down to hide themſelves in this miſerable ſtorm; committing the diſtreſſed ſhip and helpleſs men to the uncertain rolling ſeas, which toſſed them like a ball in a racquet. In this caſe, to let fall more anchors would avail us nothing; for being driven from our firſt place of anchoring, ſo unmeaſurable was the depth, that 500 fathom would fetch no ground; ſo that the violent ſtorm without intermiſſion, the impoſſibility to come to anchor, the want of opportunity to ſpread any ſails, the moſt mad ſeas, the lee ſhores, the dangerous rocks, the contrary and moſt intolerable winds, the impoſſible paſſage out, the deſperate tarrying there, and inevitable perils on every ſide, did lay before us ſo ſmall likelihood to eſcape preſent deſtruction, that if the ſpecial providence of God himſelf had not ſupported us, we could never have endured that woful ſtate, as being environ'd with moſt terrible and moſt fearful judgments round about. For truly it was more likely that the mountains ſhould have been rent in ſunder from the top to the bottom, and caſt headlong into the ſea, by theſe unnatural winds, than that we, by any help or cunning of man, ſhould free the life of any one amongſt us.

Notwithſtanding, the ſame God of mercy, which delivered *Jonas* out of the whale's belly, and heareth all thoſe that call upon him faithfully in their diſtreſs; looked down from heaven, beheld our tears, and heard our humble petitions, joined with holy vows. Even God (whom not the winds and ſeas alone, but even the devils themſelves and powers of hell obey) did ſo wonderfully free us, and make our way open before us, as it were by his holy angels ſtill guiding and conducting us, that more than the affright and amaze of this eſtate, we received no part of damage in all the things that belonged unto us.

But eſcaping from theſe ſtraits and miſeries, as it were through the needle's eye (that God might have the greater glory in our delivery) by the great and effectual care and travel of our general, the Lord's inſtrument therein, we could now no longer forbear, but muſt needs find ſome place of refuge, as well to provide water, wood, and other neceſſaries, as to comfort our men, thus worn and tir'd out by ſo many and ſo long intolerable toils: the like whereof, it is to be ſuppoſed, no traveller hath felt, neither hath there ever been ſuch a tempeſt (that any records make mention of) ſo violent, and of ſuch continuance, ſince *Noah*'s flood; for, as hath been ſaid, it laſted from *September* 7. to *October* 28. full 52 days.

Not many leagues therefore to the ſouthward of our former anchoring, we ran in again among theſe iſlands, where we had once more better likelihood to reſt in peace; and ſo much the rather, for that we found the people of the country travelling for their living, from one iſland to another in their canoes, both men, women, and young infants wrapt in ſkins, and hanging at their mothers backs; with whom he had traffick for ſuch things as they had, as chains of certain ſhells, and ſuch other trifles. Here the Lord gave us three days to breathe ourſelves, and to provide ſuch things as we wanted, albeit the ſame was with continual care and troubles to avoid imminent dangers, which the troubled ſeas and bluſtering winds did every hour threaten unto us.

But when we ſeemed to have ſtayed there too long, we were more rigorouſly aſſaulted by the not formerly ended, but now more violently renewed ſtorm, and driven then alſo with no ſmall danger, leaving behind us the greater part of our cable with the anchor; being chaſed along by the winds, and buffeted inceſſantly in each quarter by the ſeas (which our general interpreted, as though God had ſent them on purpoſe to the end which enſued) till at length we fell with the uttermoſt part of land towards the ſouth pole, and had certainly diſcovered how far the ſame doth reach ſouthward from the coaſt of *America* aforenamed.

The uttermoſt cape or headland of all theſe iſlands ſtands near in the 56th degr. without which there is no main nor iſland to be ſeen to the ſouthward; but that the *Atlantick* ocean and the *South-Sea* meet in a moſt large and free ſcope.

It hath been a dream through many ages, that theſe iſlands have been a main, and that it hath been *terra incognita*, wherein many ſtrange monſters lived. Indeed it might truly, before this time, be called *incognita*; for howſoever the maps and general deſcriptions of coſmographers, either upon the deceivable reports of other men, or the deceitful imaginations of themſelves (ſuppoſing never herein to be corrected) have ſet it down; yet it is true, that before this time it was never diſcovered, or certainly known by any traveller, that we have heard of.

And

And here, as in a fit place, it ſhall not be amiſs to remove that error in opinion, which hath been held by many, of the impoſſible return out of *Mar del zur* into the weſt ocean, by reaſon of the ſuppoſed eaſtern current and Levant winds, which (ſay they) ſpeedily carry any thither, but ſuffer no return. They are herein likewiſe altogether deceived; for neither did we meet with any ſuch current, neither had we any ſuch certain winds, with any ſuch ſpeed, to carry us through; but at all times in our paſſage there, we found more opportunity to return back again into the weſt ocean, than to go forward into *Mar del zur*, by means either of current or winds to hinder us, whereof we had experience more than we wiſhed; being glad oftentimes to alter our courſe, and to fall aſtern again, with frank wind (without any impediment of any ſuch ſurmiſed current) farther in one afternoon than we could fetch up or recover again in a whole day with a reaſonable gale. And in that they alledge the narrowneſs of the frete, and want of ſea-room, to be the cauſe of this violent current; they are herein no leſs deceived, than they were in the other without reaſon: for beſides that, it cannot be ſaid that there is one only paſſage, but rather innumerable; it is moſt certain, that a ſea-board all theſe iſlands, there is one large and main ſea, wherein if any will not be ſatisfied, nor believe the report of our experience and eye-ſight, he ſhould be adviſed to ſuſpend his judgment, till he hath either tried it himſelf by his own travel, or ſhall underſtand by other travellers, more particulars to confirm his mind therein.

Now as we were fallen to the uttermoſt part of theſe iſlands *October* 28. our troubles did make an end, the ſtorm ceaſed, and all our calamities (only the abſence of our friends excepted) were removed, as if God, all this while, by his ſecret providence, had led us to make this diſcovery; which being made according to his will, he ſtayed his hand, as pleaſed his Majeſty therein, and refreſhed us as his ſervants.

At theſe ſoutherly parts we found the night, in the latter end of *October*, to be but two hours long, the ſun being yet above 7 degrees diſtant from the tropick; ſo that it ſeemeth, being in the tropick, to leave very little, or no night at all in that place.

There be few of all theſe iſlands but have ſome inhabitants, whoſe manners, apparel, houſes, canoes, and way of living, is like unto thoſe formerly ſpoken of, a little before our departure out of the *Streights*. To all theſe iſlands did our general give one name, to wit, *Elizabethides*.

After two days ſtay, which we made in and about theſe iſlands, the 30th of *October* we ſet ſail; ſhaping our courſe right north-weſt, to coaſt along the parts of *Peru*, for ſo the general maps ſet out the land to lie, both for that we might with convenient ſpeed, fall with the height of 30 deg. being the place appointed for the reſt of our fleet to re-aſſemble; as alſo that no opportunity might be loſt, in the mean time to find them out, if it ſeemed good to God to direct them to us.

In this courſe we chanced (the next day) with two iſlands, being as it were ſtore-houſes, of moſt liberal proviſion of victuals for us, of birds; yielding not only ſufficient and plentiful ſtore for us who were preſent, but enough to have ſerved all the reſt alſo which were abſent.

Thence (having furniſhed ourſelves to our content) we continued our courſe *November* 1ſt, ſtill north-weſt, as we had formerly done; but in going on, we ſoon eſpied, that we might eaſily have been deceived; and therefore caſting about, and ſteering upon another point, we found that the general maps did err from the truth, in ſetting down the coaſt of *Peru*, for 12 degr. at leaſt to the northward, of the ſuppoſed ſtrait; no leſs then is the north-weſt point of the compaſs different from the north-eaſt, perceiving hereby, that no man had ever by travel diſcovered any part of theſe 12 degrees; and therefore the ſetters forth of ſuch deſcriptions, are not to be truſted; much leſs honoured in their falſe and fraudulent conjectures, which they uſe, not in this alone, but in divers other points of no ſmall importance.

We found this part of *Peru*, all along to the height of *Lima*, which is 12 degr. ſouth of the line, to be mountainous and very barren, without water or wood, for the moſt part, except in certain places inhabited by the *Spaniards* and few others, which are very fruitful and commodious.

After we were once again thus fallen in with the land, we continually coaſted along, till we came to the height of 37 degr. or thereabouts; and finding no convenient place of abode, nor likelihood to hear any news of our ſhips, we ran off again with an iſland, which lay in ſight, named of the *Spaniards*, *Mucho*, by reaſon of the greatneſs and large circuit thereof.

At this iſland coming to anchor, *November* 25. we found it to be a fruitful place, and well ſtored with ſundry ſorts of good things, as ſheep and other cattle, maize, which is a kind of grain whereof they make bread, potatoes, with ſuch other roots: beſides that, it is thought to be wonderful rich in gold, and to want no good thing for the uſe of man's life. The

inhabitants

inhabitants are ſuch *Indians*, as by the cruel and moſt extreme dealing of the *Spaniards* have been driven to fly from the main, here to relieve and fortify themſelves. With this people our general thought it meet to have traffick for freſh victuals and water; and for that cauſe, the very ſame night of our arrival there, himſelf with divers of his company went aſhore, to whom the people with great courteſy came down, bringing with them ſuch fruits and other victuals as they had, and two very fat ſheep, which they gave our general for a preſent. In recompence whereof, we beſtowed upon them again many good and neceſſary things; ſignifying unto them, that the end of his coming was for no other cauſe, but by way of exchange to traffick with them for ſuch things as we needed, and they could ſpare; and in particular for ſuch as they had already brought down upon us, beſides freſh water, which we deſired of them. Herein they held themſelves well contented, and ſeemed to be not a little joyful of our coming; appointing where we ſhould the next morning have freſh water at pleaſure; and withal ſignifying, that then alſo they would bring us down ſuch other things as we deſired to ſerve our turns.

The next day therefore very early in the morning (all things being made ready for traffick, as alſo veſſels prepar'd to bring the water) our general taking great care for ſo neceſſary proviſion, repaired to the ſhore again; and ſetting aland two of his men, ſent with them their barricoes to the watering place aſſign'd the night before; who having peaceably paſs'd on one half of the way, were then with no ſmall violence ſet upon by thoſe traiterous people, and ſuddenly ſlain: and to the end that our general, with the reſt of his company, ſhould not only be ſtayed from reſcuing them, but alſo might fall (if it were poſſible) into their hands in like manner, they had laid cloſely behind the rocks an ambuſhment of (as we gueſſed) about 500 men, armed and well appointed for ſuch a miſchief; who ſuddenly attempting their purpoſe (the rocks being very dangerous for the boat, and the ſea-gate exceeding great) by ſhooting their arrows, hurt and wounded every one of our men, before they could free themſelves, or come to the uſe of their weapons to do any good. The general himſelf was ſhot in the face under his right eye, and cloſe by his noſe, the arrow piercing a marvellous way in, under *baſis cerebri*, with no ſmall danger of his life: beſides that, he was grievouſly wounded in the head. The reſt, being nine perſons in the boat, were deadly wounded in divers parts of their bodies, if God almoſt miraculouſly had not given cure to the ſame. For our chief ſurgeon being dead, and the other abſent by the loſs of our vice-admiral, and having none left us but a boy, whoſe good will was more than any ſkill he had, we were little better than altogether deſtitute of ſuch cunning and helps, as ſo grievous a ſtate of ſo many wounded bodies did require. Notwithſtanding, God, by the good advice of our general, and the diligent putting to of every man's help, did give ſuch ſpeedy and wonderful cure, that we had all great comfort thereby, and yielded God the glory thereof.

The cauſe of this force and injury by theſe *Iſlanders*, was no other but the deadly hatred which they bear againſt their civil enemies the *Spaniards*, for the bloody and moſt tyrannous oppreſſion which they had uſed towards them. And therefore with purpoſe againſt them, ſuſpecting us to be *Spaniards* indeed; and that the rather, by occaſion that though command was given to the contrary, ſome of our men in demanding water uſed the *Spaniſh* word *aqua*, ſought ſome part of revenge againſt us. Our general, notwithſtanding he might have revenged this wrong with little hazard or danger; yet more deſirous to preſerve one of his own men alive, than to deſtroy 100 of his enemies, committed the ſame to God; wiſhing this only puniſhment to them, that they did but know whom they had wronged; and that they had done this injury not to an enemy, but to a friend; not to a *Spaniard*, but to an *Engliſhman*, who would rather have been a patron to defend them, than any way an inſtrument of the leaſt wrong that ſhould have been done unto them. The weapons which this people uſe in their wars, are arrows of reeds, with heads of ſtone, very brittle and indented, but darts of a great length, headed with iron or bone.

The ſame day that we received this dangerous affront, in the afternoon we ſet ſail from thence; and becauſe we were now nigh the appointed height, wherein our ſhips were to be looked for, as alſo the extremity and crazy ſtate of our hurt men adviſing us to uſe expedition, to find ſome convenient place of repoſe, which might afford them ſome reſt, and yield us neceſſary ſupply of freſh victuals for their diet; we bent our courſe, as the wind would ſuffer us, directly to run in with the main *; where falling with a bay, called *Philip's Bay*, in 32 degr. or thereabouts, *Nov.* 30. we came to anchor, and forthwith

* *Viz.* The coaſt of *Chili*.

forthwith manned and ſent out our boat to diſcover what likelihood the place would offer to afford us ſuch things as we ſtood in need of.

Our boat doing her utmoſt endeavour in a diligent ſearch, yet after long travel could find no appearance of hope for relief, either of freſh victuals, or of freſh water: huge herds of wild buffs they might diſcern, but not ſo much as any ſign of any inhabitant thereabout. Yet in their return to us they deſcried within the bay, an *Indian* with his canoe as he was a fiſhing; him they brought aboard our general, canoe and all, as he was in it. A comely perſonage, and of a goodly ſtature: his apparel was a white garment, reaching ſcarcely to his knees; his arms and legs were naked; his hair upon his head very long, without a beard, as all the *Indians* for the moſt part are. He ſeemed very gentle, of a mild and humble nature, being very tractable to learn the uſe of every thing, and moſt grateful for ſuch things as our general beſtowed upon him. In him we might ſee a moſt lively pattern of the harmleſs diſpoſition of that people; and how grievous a thing it is that they ſhould by any means be ſo abuſed, as all thoſe are whom the *Spaniards* have any command or power over.

This man being courteouſly entertained, and his pains of coming double requited; after we had ſhewed him, partly by ſigns, and partly by ſuch things as we had, what things we needed, and would gladly receive by his means, upon exchange of ſuch things as he would deſire, we ſent him away with our boat and his own canoe (which was made of reed-ſtraw) to land him where he would. Who being landed, and willing our men to ſtay his return, was immediately met by two or three of his friends; to whom imparting his news, and ſhewing what gifts he had received, he gave ſo great content, that they willingly furthered his purpoſe; ſo that after certain hours of our mens abode there, he with divers others (among whom was their head or captain) made their return, bringing with them their loadings of ſuch things as they thought would do us good; as ſome hens, eggs, a fat hog, and ſuch like. All which (that our men might be without all ſuſpicion of all evil to be meant and intended by them) they ſent in one of their canoes, a reaſonable diſtance from off the ſhore, to our boat, the ſeagate being at the preſent very great, and their captain * having ſent back his horſe, would needs commit himſelf to the credit of our men, though ſtrangers, and come with them to our general, without any of his own acquaintance or countrymen with him.

By his coming, as we underſtood, there was no mean or way to have our neceſſities relieved in this place; ſo he offered himſelf to be our pilot to a place †, and that a good harbour, not far back to the ſouthward again, where, by way of traffick, we might have at pleaſure both water, and thoſe other things which we ſtood in need of. This offer our general very gladly received; and ſo much the rather, for that the place intended was near about the place appointed for the rendezvous of our fleet. Omitting therefore our purpoſe of purſuing the buffs formerly ſpoken of, of which we had otherwiſe determined, if poſſible, to have killed ſome; this good news of better proviſion, and more eaſy to come by, drew us away: and ſo the 5th day after our arrival, *viz. Decemb.* 4. we departed hence; and the next day, *Decem.* 5. by the willing conduct of our new *Indian* pilot, we came to an anchor in the deſired harbour.

This harbour the *Spaniards* call *Valperizo*, and the town adjoining, *St. James of Chili:* it ſtands in 35 degr. 40 min. where albeit we neither met with our ſhips, nor heard of them, yet there was no good thing which the place afforded, or which our neceſſities indeed for the preſent required, but we had the ſame in great abundance. Amongſt other things, we found in the town divers ſtorehouſes of the wines of *Chili*; and in the harbour, a ſhip ‖ called the *Captain of Moriall*, or the *Grand Captain of the South, Admiral to the iſlands of Salamon*, loaden for the moſt part with the ſame kind of liquors; only there was beſides, a certain quantity of fine gold of *Baldivia*, and a great croſs of gold beſet with emeralds, on which was nailed a god of the ſame metal ‡. We ſpent ſome time in refreſhing ourſelves, and eaſing this ſhip of ſo heavy a burthen: and on the 8th day of the ſame month (having in the mean time ſufficiently ſtored ourſelves with neceſſaries, as wine, bread, bacon, *&c.* for a long ſeaſon) we ſet ſail, returning back towards the line; carrying again our *Indian* pilot with us, whom our general bountifully rewarded, and enriched with many good things; which pleaſed him exceedingly, and cauſed him, by the way, to be landed in the place where he deſired.

Our

* *Viz.* The Fiſherman who had brought 'em to the ſhoar.

† *Villa Paraiſo*, or *Valpariſo*.

‖ Obſerve this was an accidental thing, and not expected by information of the pilot, as *Lidiard* repreſents this tranſaction. *Ib. p.* 175.

‡ The admiral gave the ſpoil of the chapel of this place to his chaplain Mr. *Fletcher*, the author of this relation. *Id. ib.*

Our neceſſities being thus to our content relieved, our next care was the regaining (if poſſible) of the company of our ſhips, ſo long ſevered from us; neither would any thing have ſatisfied our general, or us ſo well, as the happy meeting, or good news of them: this way therefore (all other thoughts for the preſent ſet apart) were all our ſtudies and endeavours bent, how to fit it ſo, as that no opportunity of meeting them might be paſſed over.

To this end, conſidering that we could not conveniently run in with our ſhip (in ſearch of them) to every place where was likelihood of being in harbour, and that our boat was too little, and unable to carry men enough to encounter the malice or treachery of the *Spaniards* (if we ſhould by any chance meet with any of them) who are uſed to ſhew no mercy where they may overmaſter; and therefore meaning not to hazard ourſelves to their cruel courteſy, we determined, as we coaſted now towards the line, to ſearch diligently for ſome convenient place, where we might in peace and ſafety ſtay the trimming of our ſhip, and the erecting of a pinnace, in which we might have better ſecurity than in our boat, and without endangering of our ſhip, by running into each creek, leave no place untried, if happily we might ſo find again our friends and countrymen.

For this cauſe, *December* 19, we entred a bay, not far to the ſouthward of the town of *Cyppo*, now inhabited by the *Spaniards*, in 29 degr. 30 min. where having landed certain of our men, to the number of 14, to ſearch what conveniency the place was likely to afford for our abiding there; we were immediately deſcried by the *Spaniards* of the town of *Cyppo* aforeſaid, who ſpeedily made out 300 men, at at leaſt whereof 100 were *Spaniards*, every one well mounted upon his horſe; the reſt were *Indians*, running, as dogs, at their heels, all naked, and in moſt miſerable bondage.

They could not come any way ſo cloſely, but God did open our eyes to ſee them before there was any extremity of danger, whereby our men being warned, had reaſonable time to ſhift themſelves as they could; firſt from the main to a rock within the ſea, and from thence into their boat; which, being ready to receive them, conveyed them, with expedition, out of the reach of the *Spaniards* fury, without the hurt of any man; only one *Richard Minivy*, being over-bold and careleſs of his own ſafety, would not be intreated by his friends, nor feared by the multitude of his enemies to take the preſent benefit of his own delivery; but choſe either to make 300 men, by outbraving them, to become afraid, or elſe himſelf to die in the place; the latter of which indeed he did, whoſe dead body being drawn by the *Indians*, from the rock to the ſhore, was there, manfully, by the *Spaniards* beheaded, the right hand cut off, the heart pluck'd out; all which they carried away in our ſight; and for the reſt of his carcaſe, they cauſed the *Indians* to ſhoot it full of arrows, made but the ſame day, of green wood, and ſo left it to be devoured of the beaſts and fowls, but that we went aſhore again and buried it: wherein as there appeareth a moſt extreme and barbarous cruelty, ſo doth it declare to the world, in what miſerable fear the *Spaniard* holdeth the government of thoſe parts, living in continual dread of the foreign invaſion by ſtrangers, or ſecret cutting of throats by thoſe whom they kept under them in ſo ſhameful ſlavery, I mean the innocent and harmleſs *Indians:* and therefore they make ſure to murther what ſtrangers ſoever they can come by, and ſuffer the *Indians* by no means to have any weapon longer than they be in preſent ſervice, as appeared by their arrows cut from the tree the ſame day, as alſo by the credible report of others who knew the matter to be true. Yea they ſuppoſe they ſhew the wretches great favour, when they do not, for their pleaſures, whip them with cords, and day by day drop their naked bodies with burning bacon, which is one of the leaſt cruelties, amongſt many, which they uſually uſe againſt that nation and people.

This being not the place we looked for, nor the entertainment ſuch as we deſired, we ſpeedily got hence again; and *December* 20, the next day, fell with a more convenient harbour, in a bay ſomewhat to the northward of the forenamed *Cyppo*, lying in 27 degr. 55 min. ſouth the line.

In this place we ſpent ſome time in trimming of our ſhips, and building of our pinnace, as we deſired; but ſtill the grief for the abſence of our friends remained with us, for the finding of whom our general having now fitted all things to his mind, intended (leaving his ſhip the mean while at anchor in the bay) with his pinnace, and ſome choſen men, himſelf to return back to the ſouthwards again, to ſee if happily he might either himſelf meet with them, or find them in ſome harbour or creek, or hear of them by any others whom he might meet with; with this reſolution he ſet on, but after one days ſailing, the wind being contrary to his purpoſe, he was forced, whether he would or no, to return again.

Within this bay, during our abode there, we had ſuch abundance of fiſh, not much unlike our gurnard in *England*, as no place had ever afforded us the like (cape

Blank

Blank only upon the coaſt of *Barbary* excepted) ſince our firſt ſetting forth from *Plimouth* until this time; the plenty whereof in this place was ſuch, that our gentlemen ſporting themſelves day by day, with fout or five hooks and lines, in two or three hours would take ſometimes 400, and ſometimes more at one time.

All our buſineſſes being thus diſpatched, *Jan.* 19. we ſet ſail from hence; and the next place that we fell in withal, *Jan.* 22. was an iſland ſtanding in the ſame height with the north cape of the province of *Mormorena*. At this iſland we found four *Indians* with their canoes, which took upon them to bring our men to a place of freſh water on the aforeſaid cape; in hope whereof our general made them great chear (as his manner was to all ſtrangers) and ſet his courſe by their direction; but when we came unto the place, and had travelled up a long way into the land, we found freſh water indeed, but ſcarce ſo much as they had drank wine in their paſſage thither.

As we ſailed along, continually ſearching for freſh water, we came to a place called *Tarapaxa*, and landing there we lighted on a *Spaniard* who lay aſleep, and had lying by him 13 bars of ſilver, weighing in all about 4000 * *Spaniſh* ducats. We would not (could we have choſen) have awaked him of his nap; but ſeeing we, againſt our will, did him that injury, we freed him of his charge, which otherwiſe perhaps would have kept him waking, and ſo left him to take out (if it pleaſed him) the other part of his ſleep in more ſecurity.

Our ſearch for water ſtill continuing, as we landed again not far from thence, we met a *Spaniard*, with an *Indian* boy, driving eight lambs, or *Peruvian* ſheep. Each ſheep bare two leathern bags, and in each bag was fifty pound weight of refined ſilver, in the whole 800 weight. We could not endure to ſee a gentleman *Spaniard* turned carrier; and therefore without intreaty, we offered our ſervice, and became drovers: only his directions was not ſo perfect, that we could keep the way which he intended; for almoſt as ſoon as he was parted from us, we with our new kind of carriages, were come unto our boats.

Farther beyond this cape before-mentioned, lies certain *Indian* towns, from whence as we paſſed by, came many of the people in certain bawſes made of ſeals ſkins; of which two being joined together of a juſt length, and ſide by ſide, reſemble in faſhion or form, a boat. They have in either of them a ſmall gut, or ſome ſuch thing blown full of wind; by reaſon whereof it floateth, and is rowed very ſwiftly, carrying in it no ſmall burthen. In theſe upon ſight of our ſhip, they brought ſtore of fiſh of divers ſorts to traffick with us, for any trifles we would give them, as knives, margarites, glaſſes, and ſuch like; whereof, men of 60 and 70 years old, were as glad as if they had received ſome exceeding rich commodity, being a moſt ſimple and plain-dealing people. Their reſort unto us was ſuch, as conſidering the ſhortneſs of the time, was wonderful to us to behold.

Not far from this, *viz.* in 22 degr. 30 min. lay *Mormorena*, another great town of the ſame people, over whom two *Spaniards* held the government; with theſe our general thought to meet to deal, or at leaſt to try their courteſy, whether they would, in way of traffick, give us ſuch things as we needed or no. And therefore, *January* 26th, we caſt anchor here; we found them (more for fear than for love) ſomewhat tractable, and received of them by exchange many good things, very neceſſary for our uſes.

Amongſt other things which we had of them, the ſheep of the country (*viz.* ſuch as we mentioned before, bearing the leathern bags) were moſt memorable. Their height and length was equal to a pretty cow, and their ſtrength fully anſwerable, if not by much exceeding their ſize or ſtature. Upon one of their backs did ſit at one time three well grown and tall men, and one boy, no man's foot touching the ground by a large foot in length, the beaſt nothing at all complaining of his burthen in the mean time. Theſe ſheep have necks like camels; their heads bearing a reaſonable reſemblance of another ſheep. The *Spaniards* uſe them to great profit. Their wool is exceeding fine, their fleſh good meat, their increaſe ordinary, and beſides, they ſupply the room of horſes for burthen or travel; yea, they ſerve to carry over the mountains, marvellous loads for 300 leagues together, where no carriage can be made but by them only. Hereabout, as alſo all along, and up into the country throughout the province of *Cuſko*, the common ground whereſoever it be taken up, in every hundred pound weight of earth, yieldeth 25 ſhillings of pure ſilver, after the rate of a crown an ounce.

The next place likely to afford us any news of our ſhips, (for in all this way from the height where we builded our pinnace, there was no bay or harbour at all for ſhipping) was the port of the town of *Arica*, ſtanding in 20 degr. whither we arrived the 7th of *February*. This town

ſeemed

* Mr. *Lediard* ſays 400,000, ibid.

ſeemed to us to ſtand in the moſt fruitful ſoil that we ſaw all along theſe coaſts; both for that it is ſituate in the mouth of a moſt pleaſant and fertile valley, abounding with all good things; as alſo in that it hath continual trade of ſhipping, as well from *Lima*, as from all other parts of *Peru*. It is inhabited by the *Spaniards*. In two barks here we found ſome forty and odd bars of ſilver (of the bigneſs and faſhion of a brickbat, and in weight each of them about 20 pounds) of which we took the burthen on ourſelves to eaſe them, and ſo departed towards *Chowley*; with which we fell the ſecond day, *viz. Feb.* 9. and in our way to *Lima* we met with another bark, *Ariquipa*, which had begun to load ſome ſilver and gold; but having had (as it ſeemed from *Arica* by land) ſome notice of our coming, had unloaden the ſame again before our arrival. Yet in this our paſſage we met another bark loaden with linnen, ſome of which we thought might ſtand us in ſome ſtead, and therefore took it with us.

At *Lima* we arrived, *Feb.* 15th, and notwithſtanding the *Spaniards* forces, tho' they had 30 * at that preſent in harbour there, whereof 17 (moſt of them the chief ſhips in all the *South-ſea)* were fully ready, went, entered and anchored all night in the midſt of them, in the *Calao*, and might have made more ſpoil amongſt them in few hours, if we had been affected to revenge, than the *Spaniards* could have recovered again in many years. But we had more care to get up to that company which we had ſo long miſs'd, than to recompence their cruel and hard dealing by an evil requital, which now we might have took. This *Lima* ſtands in 12 degr. 30 min. ſouth latitude.

Here, albeit no good news of our ſhips could be had, yet got we the news of ſome things that ſeemed to comfort us, if not to countervail our travels thither; as namely, that in the ſhip of one *Mighell Angel* there, there were 1500 bars of plate, beſides ſome other things (as ſilks, linnen, and in one a cheſt full of ryals of plate) which might ſtand us in ſome ſtead in the other ſhips; aboard whom we made ſomewhat bold to bid ourſelves welcome. Here alſo we heard the report of ſome things that had befallen in and near *Europe*, ſince our departure thence; in particular of the death of ſome great perſonages; as the king of *Portugal*, and both the kings of *Morocco* and *Feſſe*, dead all three in one day at one battle. The death of the king of *France*, and the Pope of *Rome*, whoſe abominations, as they are in part cut off from ſome Chriſtian kingdoms, where his ſhame is manifeſt, ſo do his vaſſals and accurſed inſtruments labour by all means poſſible to repair that loſs, by ſpreading the ſame the further in theſe parts, where his deviliſh illuſions, and damnable deceivings are not known. And as his doctrine takes place any where, ſo doth the manners that neceſſarily accompany the ſame, inſinuate themſelves together with the doctrine. For as it's true that in all the parts of *America*, where the *Spaniards* have any government, the poiſonous infection of Popery hath ſpread itſelf; ſo on the other ſide it is as true, that there is no city, as *Lima*, *Panama*, *Mexico*, &c. no town or village, yea, no houſe almoſt in all theſe provinces, wherein (amongſt other the like *Spaniſh* virtues) not only whoredom, but the filthineſs of *Sodom*, not to be named amongſt Chriſtians, is not common without reproof: The Pope's pardons being more rife in theſe parts than they be in any part of *Europe*, for theſe filthineſſes, whereout he ſucketh no ſmall advantage. Notwithſtanding, the *Indians*, who are nothing nearer the true knowledge of God than they were before, abhor this moſt filthy and loathſome manner of living; ſhewing themſelves in reſpect of the *Spaniards*, as the *Scythians* did in reſpect of the *Grecians*, who in their barbarous ignorance, yet in life and behaviour did ſo far excel the wiſe and learned *Greeks*, as they were ſhort of them in the gifts of learning and knowledge.

But as the Pope and Antichriſtian Biſhops labour by their wicked factors with tooth and nail to deface the glory of God, and to ſhut up in darkneſs the light of the goſpel; ſo God doth not ſuffer his name and religion to be altogether without witneſs, to the reproving both of his falſe and damnable doctrines; as alſo crying out againſt his unmeaſurable and abominable licentiouſneſs of the fleſh, even in theſe parts. For in this city of *Lima*, not two months before our coming thither, there were certain perſons to the number of twelve apprehended, examined and condemned for the profeſſion of the goſpel, and reproving the doctrines of men, with the filthy manners uſed in that city; of which twelve, ſix were bound to one ſtake and burnt; the reſt remained yet in priſon, to drink of the ſame cup within a few days. Laſtly, here we had intelligence of a certain rich ſhip, which was loaden with gold and ſilver for *Panama*, that had ſet forth of this haven the 2d of *February*.

The very next day, therefore, in the morning (*viz.* the 16th of the ſaid month) we

* *Lediard* ſays but 12, ibid. pag. 176.

we ſet ſail, as long as the wind would ſerve our turn, and towed our ſhip as ſoon as the wind failed, continuing our courſe toward *Panama*, making ſtay no where, but haſtening all we might to get ſight if it were poſſible, of that gallant ſhip the *Cacafuego*, the great glory of the *South-ſea*; which was gone from *Lima* fourteen days before us.

We fell with the port of *Paita* in 4 deg. 40 min. *Feb.* 20th, with port St. *Hellen*, and the river and part of *Guiaquil*, *February* 24th, we paſt the line the 28th, and firſt of *March* we fell with cape *Franciſco*, where, about mid-day we deſcried a ſail a-head of us, with whom after once we had ſpoken * with her, we lay ſtill in the ſame place about ſix days, to recover our breath again, which we had almoſt ſpent with haſty following †, and to recall to mind what advantages had paſt us ſince our late coming from *Lima*; but eſpecially to do *John de Anton* a kindneſs, in freeing him of the care of thoſe things with which his ſhip was loaden.

This ſhip we found to be the ſame of which we had heard, not only in the *Calao* of *Lima*, but alſo by divers occaſions afterward (which now we are at leiſure to relate, *viz.*) by a ſhip which we took between *Lima* and *Paita*. By another which we took loaden with wine in the port of *Paita*. By a third loaden with tackling, and implements for ſhips (beſides 80 pound weight of gold) from *Guiaquil*. And laſtly, by *Gabriel Alvarez*, with whom we talked ſomewhat nearer the line; we found her to be indeed the *Cacafuego* ∴, though before we left her, ſhe were new named by a boy of her own, the *Cacaplata* ‖. We found in her ſome fruit, conſerves, ſugars, meal, and other victuals, and (that which was the eſpecialleſt cauſe of her heavy and ſlow ſailing) a certain quantity of jewels, and precious ſtones, 13 cheſts of ryals of plate; 80 pound weight in gold; 26 tons of uncoined ſilver; two very fair gilt ſilver drinking bowls, and the like trifles, valued at about 360000 pezoes. We gave the maſter a little linnen and the like for theſe commodities; and at the end of ſix days we bad farewell and parted. He haſting ſomewhat lighter than before to *Panama*; we plying off to ſea, that we might with more leiſure conſider what courſe henceforward were fitteſt to be taken.

And conſidering that now we were come to the northward of the line, (Cape *Franciſco* ſtanding in the entrance of the bay of *Panama*, in 1 degr. of north latitude) and that there was no likelihood or hope that our ſhips ſhould be before us that way by any means; ſeeing that in running ſo many degr. from the ſouthermoſt iſlands hitherto, we could not have any ſign or notice of their paſſage that way, notwithſtanding that we had made ſo diligent ſearch, and careful enquiry after them, in every harbour or creek almoſt as we had done; and conſidering alſo that the time of the year now drew on, wherein we muſt attempt, or of neceſſity wholly give off that action which chiefly our general had determined: Namely, the diſcovery of what paſſage there was to be found about the northern parts of *America*, from the *South-ſea*, into our own ocean (which being once diſcovered and made known to be navigable, we ſhould not only do our country good and notable ſervice, but we alſo ourſelves ſhould have a nearer cut and paſſage home, where otherwiſe we were to make a very long and tedious voyage of it, which would hardly agree with our good liking, we having been ſo long from home already, and ſo much of our ſtrength ſeparated from us) which could not at all be done, if the opportunity of time were now neglected. We therefore all of us willingly hearkned, and conſented to our general's advice; which was, firſt to ſeek out ſome convenient place, wherein to trim our ſhip, and ſtore ourſelves with wood and water, and other proviſions as we could get; and thenceforward to haſten on our intended journey, for the diſcovery of the ſaid paſſage, through which we might with joy return to our longed homes.

From this cape, before we ſet onward, *March* 7th, ſhaping our courſe towards the iſland of *Caines*, with which we fell, *March* 16th, ſettling ourſelves for certain days, in a freſh river, between the main and it, for the finiſhing of our needful buſineſs as is aforeſaid. While we abode in this place, we felt a very terrible earthquake, the force whereof was ſuch, that our ſhip and pinnace, riding very near an *Engliſh* mile from the ſhore, were ſhaken, and did quiver as if it had been laid on dry land. We found here many good commodities which we wanted, as fiſh, freſh water, wood, *&c.* beſides alagators, monkeys and the like; and in our journey hither, we met with one ſhip more (the laſt we met with in all thoſe coaſts) loaded with linnen, *China*-ſilk, and *China*-diſhes; amongſt which we found alſo a faulcon of gold, handſomely wrought with a great emerald ſet in the breaſt of it. From

* By firing upon her, and obliging her to ſtrike.

† The admiral had promiſed his gold chain to the perſon that ſhould firſt get ſight of her, which was done by *John Drake*.

∴ *Shitfire*. ‖ i. e. The *Shitplate*.

From whence we parted the 24th day of the month forenamed, with full purpoſe to run the neareſt courſe as the wind would ſuffer us, without touch of land a long time, and therefore paſſed by port *Papagia*; the port of the vale of the moſt rich and moſt excellent balms of *Jericho*, *Quantapico*, and divers others; as alſo certain gulphs hereabouts, which, without intermiſſion, ſend forth ſuch continual and violent winds, that the *Spaniards*, tho' their ſhips be good, dare not venture themſelves too near the danger of them.

Notwithſtanding, having notice that we ſhould be troubled with often calms and contrary winds, if we continued near the coaſt, and did not run off to ſea to fetch the wind, and that if we did ſo, we could not then fall with land again when we would; our general thought it needful that we ſhould run in with ſome place or other before our departure from the coaſt, to ſee if happily we could, by traffick, augment our proviſion of victuals and other neceſſaries, that being at ſea, we might not be driven to any great want or neceſſity, albeit we had reaſonable ſtore of good things aboard us already.

The next harbour therefore which we chanced with, on *April* 15. in 15 degr. 40 min. was *Guatulco*, or *Aquatulco*, ſo named of the *Spaniards* who inhabited it, with whom we had ſome intercourſe, to the ſupply of many things which we deſired, and chiefly bread, *&c.* And now having reaſonably, as we thought, provided ourſelves, we departed from the coaſt of *America* for the preſent; but not forgetting, before we got a ſhipboard, to take with us alſo a certain pot (of about a buſhel in bigneſs) full of rials of plate, which we found in the town; together with a chain of gold, and ſome other jewels, which we intreated a gentleman *Spaniard* to leave behind him, as he was flying out of town.*

From *Guatulco* we departed the day following, *viz.* *April* 16. ſetting our courſe directly into the ſea; whereupon we ſailed 500 leagues in longitude to get a wind; and between that and *June* 3. 1400 leagues in all, till we came into 42 degr. of north latitude, where, in the night following, we found ſuch an alteration of heat, into extreme and nipping cold, that our men in general did grievouſly complain thereof, ſome of them feeling their healths much impaired thereby; neither was it, that this chanced in the night alone, but the day following carried with it not only the marks but the ſtings and force of the night going before, to the great admiration of us all; for beſides that the pinching and biting air was nothing altered, the very ropes of our ſhip were ſtiff, and the rain which fell was an unnatural and frozen ſubſtance, ſo that we ſeemed rather to be in the frozen zone than any way ſo near unto the ſun or theſe hotter climates.

Neither did this happen for the time only, or by ſome ſudden accident, but rather ſeems indeed to proceed from ſome ordinary cauſe, againſt the which the heat of the ſun prevails not; for it came to that extremity, in ſailing but 2 degr. farther to the northward, in our courſe, that though ſeamen lack not good ſtomachs, yet it ſeemed a queſtion to many amongſt us, whether their hands ſhould feed their mouths, or rather keep themſelves within their coverts from the pinching cold that did benumb them: neither could we impute it to the tenderneſs of our bodies, tho' we came lately from the extremity of heat, by reaſon whereof we might be more ſenſible of the preſent cold, inſomuch as the dead and ſenſeleſs creatures were as well affected with it as ourſelves; our meat, as ſoon as it was removed from the fire, would preſently, in a manner, be frozen up; and our ropes and tackling, in few days, were grown to that ſtiffneſs, that what three men before were able with them to perform, now ſix men with their beſt ſtrength, and uttermoſt endeavour, were hardly able to accompliſh; whereby a ſudden and great diſcouragement ſeized upon the minds of our men, and they were poſſeſſed with a great miſlike and doubting of any good to be done that way; yet would not our general be diſcouraged, but as well by comfortable ſpeeches of the divine Providence, and of God's loving care over his children out of the Scriptures; as alſo by other good and profitable perſuaſions, adding thereto his own chearful example, he ſo ſtirred them up to put on a good courage, and to quit themſelves like men, to endure ſome ſhort extremity to have the ſpeedier comfort, and a little trouble to obtain the greater glory; that every man was as thoroughly armed with willingneſs, and reſolved to ſee the uttermoſt, if it were poſſible, of what good was to be done that way.

The land, in that part of *America*, bearing farther out into the weſt than we before imagined, we were nearer on it than we were aware; and yet the nearer ſtill we came unto it, the more extremity of cold did ſeize upon us. The 5th day of *June* we were forced by contrary winds to run in with the ſhore, which we then firſt deſcry'd; and to caſt anchor in a bad bay, the

* Here the admiral diſmiſſed his *Portugueze* pilot, taken at *Cape Verd* iſlands.

the beſt road we could for the preſent meet with; where we were not without ſome danger, by reaſon of the many extreme guſts and flaws that beat upon us; which if they ceaſed, and were ſtill at any time, immediately upon their intermiſſion, there followed moſt vile, thick, and ſtinking fogs; againſt which the ſea prevailed nothing, till the guſt of wind again removed them, which brought with them ſuch extremity and violence, when they came, that there was no dealing or reſiſting againſt them.

In this place was no abiding for us; and to go further north, the extremity of the cold (which had now utterly diſcouraged our men) would not permit us: and the winds directly bent againſt us, having once gotten us under ſail again, commanded us to the ſouthward whether we would or no.

From the height of 48 degr. in which now we were, to 38. we found the land, by coaſting along it, to be but low and reaſonable plain; every hill (whereof we ſaw many, but none very high) though it were in *June*, and the ſun in his neareſt approach unto them, being covered with ſnow.

In 38 degr. 30 min. we fell with a convenient and fit harbour, and *June* 17. came to anchor therein; where we continued till the 23d day of *July* following. During all which time, notwithſtanding it was in the height of ſummer, and ſo near the ſun, yet were we continually viſited with like nipping colds as we had felt before; inſomuch that if violent exerciſes of our bodies, and buſy employment about our neceſſary labours had not ſometimes compelled us to the contrary, we could very well have been contented to have kept about us ſtill our winter cloaths; yea (had our neceſſities ſuffered us) to have kept our beds: neither could we at any time, in whole fourteen days together, find the air ſo clear as to be able to take the height of ſun or ſtar.

And here, having ſo fit occaſion, (notwithſtanding it may ſeem to be beſides the purpoſe of writing the hiſtory of this our voyage) we will a little more diligently enquire into the cauſes of the continuance of the extreme cold in theſe parts; as alſo into the probabilities or unlikelihoods of a paſſage to be found that way. Neither was it (as hath formerly been touched) the tenderneſs of our bodies, coming ſo lately out of the heat, whereby the pores were opened, that made us ſo ſenſible of the colds we here felt; in this reſpect, as in many others, we found our God a provident father and careful phyſician to us. We lacked no outward helps nor inward comforts to reſtore and fortify nature, had it been decay'd or weaken'd in us; neither was there wanting to us the great experience of our general, who had often himſelf proved the force of the burning zone; whoſe advice always prevailed much to the preſerving of a moderate temper in our conſtitutions: ſo that even after our departure from the heat, we always found our bodies not as ſponges, but ſtrong and harden'd, more able to bear out cold, though we came out of exceſs of heat, than a number of chamber companions could have been, who lie on their feather-beds till they go to ſea, or rather, whoſe teeth, in a temperate air, do beat in their heads at a cup of cold ſack and ſugar by the fire.

And that it was not our tenderneſs, but the very extremity of the cold itſelf that cauſed this ſenſibleneſs in us, may the rather appear, in that the natural inhabitants of the place (with whom we had for a long ſeaſon familiar intercourſe, as is to be related) who had never been acquainted with ſuch heat; to whom the country, air, and climate was proper, and in whom cuſtom of cold was, as it were, a ſecond nature, yet uſed to come ſhivering to us in their warm furs, crowding cloſe together, body to body, to receive heat one of another, and ſheltering themſelves under a lee bank, if it were poſſible; and, as often as they could, labouring to ſhroud themſelves under our garments alſo to keep them warm. Beſides, how unhandſome and deformed appeared the face of the earth itſelf! ſhewing trees without leaves, and the ground without greenneſs in thoſe months of *June* and *July*. The poor birds and fowls not daring (as we had great experience to obſerve it) not daring ſo much as once to ariſe from their neſts, after the firſt egg layed, till it, with all the reſt, be hatched, and brought to ſome ſtrength of nature, able to help itſelf: only this recompence hath nature afforded them, that the heat of their own bodies being exceeding great, it perfecteth the creature with greater expedition, and in ſhorter time than is to be found in many other places. As for the cauſes of this extremity they ſeem not to be ſo deeply hidden, but that they may, at leaſt in part, be gueſſed at; the chiefeſt of which we conceive to be the large ſpreading of the *Aſian* and *American* continent, which (ſomewhat northward of theſe parts) if they be not fully joined, yet ſeem they to come very near one to the other: from whoſe high and ſnow-cover'd mountains, the north and north-weſt winds (the conſtant viſitants of thoſe coaſts) ſend abroad their frozen nymphs, to the infecting of the whole air with this inſufferable ſharpneſs; not permitting the ſun, no not in the

pride

pride of his heat, to diſſolve that congealed matter and ſnow, which they have breathed out ſo nigh the ſun, and ſo many degrees diſtant from themſelves. And that the north and north-weſt winds are here conſtant in *June* and *July*, as the north wind alone is in *Auguſt* and *September*, we not only found it by our own experience; but were fully confirmed in the opinion thereof, by the continued obſervations of the *Spaniards*. Hence comes the general ſqualidneſs and and barrenneſs of the country; hence comes it, that in the midſt of their ſummer, the ſnow hardly departeth, even from their very doors, but is never taken away from their hills at all; hence come thoſe thick miſts and moſt ſtinking fogs, which increaſe ſo much the more, by how much higher the pole is raiſed, wherein a blind pilot is as good as the beſt director of a courſe: for the ſun ſtriving to perform his natural office, in elevating the vapours out of theſe inferior bodies, draweth neceſſarily abundance of moiſture out of the ſea, but the nipping cold (from the former cauſes) meeting and oppoſing the ſun's endeavour, forces him to give over his work imperfect; and, inſtead of higher elevation, to leave in the loweſt region, wandring upon the face of the earth and waters, as it were a ſecond ſea, through which its own beams cannot poſſibly pierce, unleſs ſometimes when the ſudden violence of the winds doth help to ſcatter and break through it; which thing happeneth very ſeldom, and when it happeneth, is of no continuance. Some of our mariners, in this voyage, had formerly been at *Wardhouſe*, in 72 degr. of north latitude, who yet affirmed, that they felt no ſuch nipping cold there in the end of ſummer, when they departed thence, as they did here in thoſe hotteſt months of *June* and *July*. And alſo from theſe reaſons we conjecture, that either there is no paſſage at all through theſe northern coaſts (which is moſt likely) or if there be, that yet it is unnavigable. Add hereunto, that though we ſearched the coaſt diligently, even unto the 48 degr. yet found we not the land to trend ſo much as one point in any place towards the eaſt, but rather running on continually north-weſt, as if it went directly to meet with *Aſia:* and even, in that height when we had a frank wind to have carried us thro', had there been a paſſage, yet we had a ſmooth and calm ſea, with ordinary flowing and reflowing, which could not have been had there been a frete; of which we rather infallibly concluded than conjectur'd, that there was none. But to return:

The next day after our coming to anchor in the aforeſaid harbour, the people of the country ſhewed themſelves, ſending off a man with great expedition to us in a canoe; who being yet but a little from the ſhore, and a great way from our ſhip, ſpake to us continually as he came rowing on; and at laſt, at a reaſonable diſtance ſtaying himſelf, he began more ſolemnly a long and tedious oration, after his manner, uſing in the delivery thereof many geſtures and ſigns; moving his hands, turning his head and body many ways; and after his oration ended, with great ſhew of reverence and ſubmiſſion, returned back to ſhore again. He ſhortly came again the ſecond time in like manner, and ſo the third time, when he brought with him (as a preſent from the reſt) a bunch of feathers, much like the feathers of a black crow, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a ſtring, and drawn together into a round bundle, being very clean and finely cut, and bearing in length an equal proportion one with another; a ſpecial cognizance (as we afterwards obſerved) which they that guard the king's perſon, wear on their heads. With this alſo he brought a little baſket made of ruſhes, and filled with an herb which they called *Tabah*; both which being tied to a ſhort rod, he caſt into a boat. Our general intended to have recompenſed him immediately with many good things he would have beſtowed on him, but entering into the boat to deliver the ſame, he could not be drawn to receive them by any means, ſave one hat, which being caſt into the water out of the ſhip, he took it up (refuſing utterly to meddle with any other thing, though it were upon a board put off unto him) and ſo preſently made his return. After which time, our boat could row no way, but wondring at us as at gods, they would follow the ſame with admiration.

The 3d day following, *viz. Jan.* 21. our ſhip having received a leak at ſea, was brought to anchor near the ſhore, that her goods being landed ſhe might be repaired; but for that we were to prevent any danger that might chance againſt our ſafety, our general firſt of all landed his men, with all neceſſary proviſion to build tents, and make a fort for the defence of ourſelves and goods: and that we might, under the ſhelter of it, with more ſafety (whatever ſhould befall) end our buſineſs; which when the people of the country perceived us doing, as men ſet on fire to war in defence of their country, in great haſte and companies, with ſuch weapons as they had, they came down unto us, yet with no hoſtile meaning or intent to hurt us; ſtanding, when they drew near, as men raviſhed in their minds with the ſight of ſuch things as they never had ſeen or heard of

before that time; their errand being rather with ſubmiſſion and fear to worſhip us as gods, than to have any war with us as with mortal men. Which thing, as it did partly ſhew itſelf at that inſtant, ſo did it more and more manifeſt itſelf afterwards, during the whole time of our abode amongſt them. At this time, being willed by ſigns to lay from them their bows and arrows; they did as they were directed, and ſo did all the reſt, as they came more and more by companies unto them, growing, in a little while, to a great number both of men and women.

To the intent therefore, that this peace which they themſelves ſo willingly ſought, might, without any cauſe of the breach thereof on our part given, be continued, and that we might with more ſafety and expedition end our buſineſs in quiet; our general, with all his company, uſed all means poſſible, gently to intreat them, beſtowing upon each of them, liberally, good and neceſſary things to cover their nakedneſs withal, ſignifying unto them, we were no gods but men, and had need of ſuch things to cover our own ſhame, teaching them to uſe them to the ſame ends: for which cauſe alſo we did eat and drink in their preſence, giving them to underſtand, that without that we could not live, and therefore were but men as well as they.

Notwithſtanding, nothing could perſuade them, nor remove that opinion which they had conceived of us, that we ſhould be gods.

In recompence of thoſe things which they had received of us, as ſhirts, linnen cloth, *&c.* they beſtowed upon our general, and divers of our company, divers things, as feathers, cauls of network, the quivers of their arrows made of Fawns-ſkins, and the very ſkins of beaſts that their women wore upon their bodies. Having thus had their fill of this times viſiting and beholding us, they departed with joy to their houſes; which houſes are digged round within the earth, and have, from the uppermoſt brims of the circle, clefts of wood ſet up, and joined cloſe together at the top, like our ſpires on the ſteeple of a church, which, being covered with earth, ſuffer no water to enter, and are very warm; the door, in the moſt part of them, performs the office alſo of a chimney to let out the ſmoke: it's made in bigneſs and faſhion like to an ordinary ſcuttle in a ſhip, and ſtanding ſlopewiſe: their beds are the hard ground, only with ruſhes ſtrew'd upon it, and lying round about the houſe, have their fire in the midſt, which by reaſon that the houſe is but low vaulted, round and cloſe, giveth a marvellous reflection to their bodies to heat the ſame.

Their men for the moſt part go naked, the women take a kind of bulruſhes, and combing it after the manner of hemp, make themſelves thereof a looſe garment, which being knit about their middles, hangs down about their hips, and ſo affords to them a covering of that which nature teaches ſhould be hidden; about their ſhoulders they wear alſo the ſkin of a deer, with the hair upon it. They are very obedient to their huſbands, and exceeding ready in all ſervices, yet of themſelves offering to do nothing, without the conſents, or being called of the men.

As ſoon as they were returned to their houſes, they began, amongſt themſelves, a kind of moſt lamentable weeping and crying out, which they continued alſo a great while together, in ſuch ſort, that in the place where they left us (being near about 3 quarters, or an *Engliſh* mile diſtant from them) we very plainly, with wonder and admiration did hear the ſame; the women eſpecially, extending their voices in a moſt miſerable and doleful manner of ſhreeking.

Notwithſtanding this humble manner of preſenting themſelves, and awful demeanor uſed towards us, we thought it no wiſdom too far to truſt them (our experience of former infidels dealing with us before, made us careful to provide againſt an alteration of their affections, or breach of peace, if it ſhould happen) and therefore, with all expedition, we ſet up our tents, and entrenched ourſelves with walls of ſtone; that ſo being fortified within ourſelves, we might be able to keep off the enemy (if they ſhould ſo prove) from coming amongſt us without our good wills. This being quickly finiſhed, we went the more chearfully and ſecurely afterward about our other buſineſs.

Againſt the end of two days, during which time they had not again been with us; there was gathered together a great aſſembly of men, women and children, (invited by the report of them which firſt ſaw us, who it ſeems, had in that time, of purpoſe diſperſed themſelves into the country to make known the news) who came now the ſecond time unto us, bringing with them as before had been done, feathers, and bags of Tabah for preſents, or rather indeed for ſacrifices, upon this perſuaſion that we were gods.

When they came to the top of the hill, at the bottom whereof we had built our fort, they made a ſtand; where one (appointed as their chief ſpeaker) wearied both us his hearers, and himſelf too, with a long and tedious oration, delivered with

ſtrange

ſtrange and violent geſtures, his voice being extended to the uttermoſt ſtrength of nature, and his words fell ſo thick one in the neck of another, that he could hardly fetch his breath again. As ſoon as he had concluded, all the reſt, with a reverend bowing of their bodies, (in a dreaming manner, and long producing of the ſame) cried Oh! thereby giving their conſents, that all was very true which he had ſpoken, and that they had uttered their mind by mouth unto us: Which done, the men laying down their bows upon the hill, and leaving their women and children behind them, came down with their preſents; in ſuch ſort, as if they had appeared before a God indeed; thinking themſelves happy, that they might have acceſs unto our general; but much more happy, when they ſaw that he would receive at their hands, thoſe things which they ſo willingly had preſented; and no doubt, they thought themſelves neareſt unto God, when they ſate or ſtood next to him. In the mean time the women, as if they had been deſperate, uſed unnatural violence againſt themſelves, crying and ſhreeking piteouſly, tearing their fleſh with their nails from their cheeks, in a monſtrous manner, the blood ſtreaming down along their breaſts; beſides, ſpoiling the upper parts of their bodies of thoſe ſingle coverings they formerly had, and holding their hands above their heads, that they might not reſcue their breaſts from harm; they would with fury caſt themſelves upon the ground, never reſpecting whether it were clean or ſoft, but daſhed themſelves in this manner on hard ſtones, knobby hillocks, ſtocks of wood, pricking buſhes, or whatever elſe lay in their way, iterating the ſame courſe again and again. Yea, women big with child, ſome nine or ten times each, and others holding out till fifteen or ſixteen times (till their ſtrength failed them) exerciſed this cruelty againſt themſelves. A thing more grievous for us to ſee, or ſuffer, could we have holp it, than trouble to them (as it ſeemed) to do it.

This bloody ſacrifice (againſt our wills) being thus performed, our general with his company, in the preſence of thoſe ſtrangers, fell to prayers; and by ſigns in lifting up our eyes and hands to heaven, ſignified unto them, that that God whom we did ſerve, and whom they ought to worſhip, was above, beſeeching God if it were his good pleaſure to open by ſome means their blinded eyes; that they might in due time be called to the knowledge of him the true and everliving God, and of Jeſus Chriſt whom he hath ſent, the ſalvation of the Gentiles. In the time of which prayers, ſinging of pſalms, and reading of certain chapters in the bible, they ſate very attentively; and obſerving the end of every pauſe, with one voice ſtill cried Oh! greatly rejoicing in our exerciſes. Yea, they took ſuch pleaſure in our ſinging of pſalms, that whenſoever they reſorted to us, their firſt requeſt was commonly this, *Gnaah*, by which they intreated that we ſhould ſing.

Our general having now beſtowed upon them divers things, at their departure they reſtored them again, none carrying with him any thing of whatſoever he had received, thinking themſelves ſufficiently enriched and happy, that they had found ſo free acceſs to ſee us.

Againſt the end of three days more (the news having the while ſpread itſelf farther, and as it ſeemed a great way up into the country) were aſſembled the greateſt number of people, which we could reaſonably imagine, to dwell within any convenient diſtance round about. Amongſt the reſt, the king himſelf, a man of a goodly ſtature and comely perſonage, attended with his guard, of about 100 tall and warlike men, this day, *viz. June* 26th, came down to ſee us.

Before his coming, were ſent two ambaſſadors or meſſengers, to our general, to ſignify that their Hioh, (that is, their king) was coming and at hand. They in the delivery of their meſſage, the one ſpake with a ſoft and low voice, prompting his fellow. The other pronounced the ſame word by word after him, with a voice more audible, continuing their proclamation (for ſuch it was) about half an hour. Which being ended, they by their ſigns made requeſt to our general to ſend ſomething by their hands to their Hioh or king, as a token that his coming might be in peace. Our general willingly ſatisfied their deſire; and they glad men, made ſpeedy return to their Hioh. Neither was it long before their king (making as princely a ſhew as poſſibly he could) with all his train came forward.

In their coming forwards they cried continually after a ſinging manner, with a luſty courage. And as they drew nearer and nearer towards us, ſo did they more and more ſtrive to behave themſelves with a certain comelineſs and gravity in all their actions.

In the forefront came a man of a large body, goodly aſpect, bearing the ſceptre, or royal mace (made of a certain kind of black wood, and in length about a yard and a half) before the king. Whereupon hanged two crowns, a bigger and a leſs, with three chains of a marvellous length, and often doubled; beſides a bag of the herb Tabah. The crowns were made of knitwork,

knitwork, wrought upon moſt curiouſly with feathers of divers colours, very artificially placed, and of a formal faſhion. The chains ſeemed of a bony ſubſtance, every kind or part thereof being very little, thin, moſt finely burniſhed, with a hole pierced through the midſt. The number of links going to make one chain, is in a manner infinite; but of ſuch eſtimation it is amongſt them, that few be the perſons that are admitted to wear the ſame; and even they to whom it's lawful to them, yet are ſtinted what number they ſhall uſe; as ſome ten, ſome twelve, ſome twenty, and as they exceed in number of chains, ſo are they thereby known to be the more honourable perſonages.

Next unto him that bare this ſceptre, was the king himſelf with his guard about him. His attire upon his head was a cawl of knitwork, wrought upon ſomewhat like the crown, but differing much both in faſhion, and perfectneſs of work; upon his ſhoulders he had on a coat of the ſkins of conies, reaching to his waſte. His guard alſo had each coats of the ſame ſhape, but of other ſkins, ſome having cawls likewiſe ſuch with feathers, or covered over with a certain down, which groweth up in the country upon an herb much like our lettice, which exceeds any other down in the world for fineneſs, and being laid upon their cawls by no winds can be removed. Of ſuch eſtimation is this herb amongſt them, that the down thereof is not lawful to be worn, but of ſuch perſons as are about the king (to whom alſo it is permitted to wear a plume of feathers on their heads in ſign of honour) and the ſeeds are not uſed but only in ſacrifice to their gods. After theſe in their order, did follow the naked ſort of common people; whoſe hair being long, was gathered into a bunch behind, in which ſtuck plumes of feathers; but in the forepart only ſingle feathers like horns, every one pleaſing himſelf in his own device.

This one thing was obſerved to be general amongſt them all, that every one had his face painted, ſome with white, ſome with black, and ſome with other colours; every man alſo bringing in his hand one thing or other for a preſent. Their train or laſt part of their company conſiſted of women and children, each woman bearing againſt her breaſt a round baſket or two; having with them divers things, as bags of Tabah, a root which they call Petah, whereof they make a kind of meal, and either bake it into bread, or eat it raw; broiled fiſhes like a pilchard; the ſeed and down aforenamed, with ſuch like.

Their baſkets were made in faſhion like a deep bowl, and though the matter were ruſhes, or ſuch other kind of ſtuff, yet was it ſo cunningly handled, that the moſt part of them would hold water; about the brims they were hanged with pieces of the ſhells of pearls, and in ſome places with two or three links at a place, of the chains forenamed; thereby ſignifying that they were veſſels wholly dedicated to the only uſe of the gods they worſhiped. And beſides this, they were wrought upon with the matted down of red feathers, diſtinguiſhed into divers works and forms.

In the mean time our general having aſſembled his men together (as forecaſting the danger, and worſt that might fall out) prepared himſelf to ſtand upon ſure ground, that we might at all times be ready in our own defence, if any thing ſhould chance otherwiſe than was looked for or expected.

Wherefore every man being in a warlike readineſs, he marched within his fenced place, making againſt their approach a moſt warlike ſhew (as he did alſo at all other times of their reſort) whereby if they had been deſperate enemies, they could not have choſen, but have conceived terror and fear, with diſcouragement to attempt any thing againſt us, in beholding of the ſame.

When they were come ſomewhat near unto us, trooping together, they gave us a common or a general ſalutation; obſerving in the mean time a general ſilence. Whereupon he who bare the ſceptre before the king, being prompted by another, whom the king aſſigned to that office, pronounced with an audible and manly voice, what the other ſpake to him in ſecret; continuing, whether it were his oration or proclamation, at the leaſt half an hour. At the cloſe whereof, there was a common *Amen*, in ſign of approbation given by every perſon: And the king himſelf with the whole number of men and women, the little children only remaining behind, came further down the hill, and as they came ſet themſelves again in their former order.

And being now come to the foot of the hill, and near our fort, the ſceptre-bearer, with a compoſed countenance and ſtately carriage, began a ſong, and anſwerable thereunto, obſerved a kind of meaſures in a dance, whom the king, with his guard, and every ſort of perſon following, did in like manner ſing and dance, ſaving only the women who danced but kept ſilence. As they danced they ſtill came on; and our general perceiving their plain and ſimple meaning, gave order that they might freely enter without interruption within our bulwark: Where, after they had entered, they yet continued their ſong and dance a reaſonable time. Their women alſo following them with their waſſail bowls

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in their hands, their bodies bruiſed, their faces torn, their dugs, breaſts, and other parts beſpotted with blood, trickling down from the wounds which with their nails they had made before their coming.

After that they had ſatisfied, or rather tired themſelves in this manner, they made ſigns to our general to have him ſit down; unto whom, both the king and divers others made ſeveral orations, or rather indeed, if we had underſtood them, ſupplications, that he would take the province and kingdom into his hand, and become their king and patron; making ſigns that they would reſign unto him their right and title in the whole land, and become his vaſſals in themſelves, and his poſterities: Which that they might make us indeed believe that it was their true meaning and intent, the king himſelf, with all the reſt with one conſent, and with great reverence, joyfully ſinging a ſong, ſet the crown upon his head, enriched his neck with all their chains, and offering unto him many other things, honoured him by the name of *Hyoh*. Adding thereunto (as it might ſeem) a ſong and a dance of triumph; becauſe they were not only viſited of Gods, (for ſo they ſtill judged us to be) but the great and chief God was now become their God, their king and patron, and themſelves were become the only happy and bleſſed people in all the world.

Theſe things being ſo freely offered, our general thought not meet to reject or refuſe the ſame; both for that we would not give them any cauſe of miſtruſt, or diſliking of him, (that being the only place, wherein at this preſent we were of neceſſity inforced to ſeek relief of many things) and chiefly, for that he knew not to what good end God had brought this to paſs, or what honour or profit it might bring to our country in time to come.

Wherefore in the name, and to the uſe of her moſt excellent majeſty, he took the ſceptre, crown and dignity of the ſaid country into his hand; wiſhing nothing more than that it had lain ſo fitly for her majeſty to enjoy, as it was now her proper own, and that the riches and treaſure thereof (wherewith in the up-land countries it abounds) might with as great conveniency be tranſported, to the enriching of her kingdom here at home, as it is in plenty to be attained there; and eſpecially, that ſo tractable and loving a people as they ſhewed themſelves to be, might have means to have manifeſted their moſt willing obedience the more under her, and by her means, as a mother and nurſe of the church of Chriſt, might by the preaching of the goſpel be brought to the right knowledge and obedience of the true and ever living God.

The ceremonies of this reſigning, and receiving of the kingdom, being thus performed, and the common ſort both of men and women, leaving the king and his guard about him, with our general, diſperſed themſelves amongſt our people, taking a diligent view or ſurvey of every man; and finding ſuch as pleaſed their fancies (which commonly were the youngeſt of us) they preſently encloſing them about, offered their ſacrifices unto them, crying out with lamentable ſhreeks and moans, weeping and ſcratching, and tearing their very fleſh off their faces with their nails; neither were it the women alone which did this, but even old men, roaring, and crying out, were as violent as the women were.

We groaned in ſpirit to ſee the power of Satan ſo far prevail, in ſeducing theſe ſo harmleſs ſouls, and laboured by all means, both by ſhewing our great diſlike, and when that ſerv'd not, by violent withholding of their hands from that madneſs, directing them (by our eyes and hands lift up towards heaven) to the living God whom they ought to ſerve. But ſo mad were they upon their Idolatry, that forcibly with-holding them would not prevail, (for as ſoon as they could get liberty to their hands again, they would be as violent as they were before) till ſuch time, as they whom they worſhiped, were conveyed from them into the tents, whom yet as men beſides themſelves, they would with fury and outrage ſeek to have again.

After that time had a little qualified their madneſs, they then began to ſhew and make known unto us their griefs and diſeaſes, which they carried about them; ſome of them having old aches, ſome ſhrunk ſinews, ſome old ſores and cankred ulcers, ſome wounds more lately received, and the like, in a moſt lamentable manner, craving help and cure thereof from us; making ſigns, that if we did but blow upon their griefs, or but touched the diſeaſed places, they would be whole.

Their griefs we could not but take pity on them, and to our own deſire to help them; but that (if it pleaſed God to open their eyes) they might underſtand we were but men, and no Gods, we uſed ordinary means, as lotions, emplaiſters, and unguents, moſt fitly (as far as our ſkills could gueſs) agreeing to the natures of their griefs; beſeeching God, if it made for his glory, to give cure to their diſeaſes by theſe means. The like we did from time to time as they reſorted to us.

Few were the days, wherein they were abſent from us, during the whole time of our abode in that place; and ordinarily every third day, they brought their ſacrifices, till ſuch time, as they certainly underſtood

derſtood our meaning, that we took no pleaſure, but were diſpleaſed with them. Whereupon their zeal abated, and their ſacrificing, for a ſeaſon, to our good liking ceaſed. Notwithſtanding, they continued ſtill to make their reſort unto us in great abundance, and in ſuch ſort, that they oftimes forgot to provide meat for their own ſuſtenance; ſo that our general (of whom they made account as of a father) was fain to perform the office of a father to them, relieving them with ſuch victuals as we had provided for ourſelves, as muſcles, ſeals, and ſuch like, wherein they took exceeding much content; and ſeeing that their ſacrifices were diſpleaſing to us, yet (hating ingratitude) they ſought to recompence us, with ſuch things as they had, which they willingly inforced upon us, though it were never ſo neceſſary or needful for themſelves to keep.

They are a people of a tractable, free, and loving nature, without guile or treachery; their bows and arrows (their only weapons, and almoſt all their wealth) they uſe very ſkilfully; but yet not do any great harm with them, being by reaſon of their weakneſs, more fit for children than for men, not ſending the arrow far off, nor with any great force. And yet are the men commonly ſo ſtrong of body, that which two or three of our men could hardly bear, one of them would take upon his back, and without grudging carry it eaſily away, up hill and down hill an *Engliſh* mile together. They are alſo exceeding ſwift in running, and of long continuance; the uſe whereof is ſo familiar with them, that they ſeldom go, but for the moſt part run. One thing we obſerved in them with admiration, that if any time they chanced to ſee a fiſh ſo near the ſhore, that they might reach the place without ſwimming, they would ſeldom, or never miſs to take it.

After that our neceſſary buſineſs was well diſpatched, our general with his gentlemen, and many of his company, made a journey up into the land, to ſee the manner of their dwelling, and to be the better acquainted with the nature and commodities of the country. Their houſes were all ſuch as we have formerly deſcribed, and being many of them in one place, made ſeveral villages here and there. The inland we found to be far different from the ſhore, a goodly country and fruitful ſoil, ſtored with many bleſſings fit for the uſe of man. Infinite was the company of very large and fat deer, which there we ſaw by thouſands, as we ſuppoſed, in a herd; beſides a multitude of a ſtrange kind of conies, by far exceeding them in number. Their heads and bodies, in which they reſemble other conies, are but ſmall; his tail like the tail of a rat, exceeding long; and his feet like paws of a want or moal; under his chin, on either ſide, he hath a bag, into which he gathereth his meat, when he hath filled his belly abroad, that he may with it, either feed his young, or feed himſelf, when he liſts not to travel from his burrow. The people eat their bodies, and make great account of thir ſkins, for their king's holiday coat was made of them.

This country our general named *Albion*, or *New Albion*, and that for two cauſes, the one in reſpect of the white banks and cliffs, which lie toward the ſea; the other, that it might have ſome affinity, even in name alſo, with our own country, which was ſome time ſo called.

Before we went from thence, our general cauſed to be ſet up a monument of our being there; as alſo of her majeſty's, and ſucceſſors right and title to that kingdom; namely, a plate of braſs, faſt nailed to a great and firm poſt; whereon is engraven her grace's name, and the day and year of our arrival there, and of the free giving up of the province and kingdom, both by the king and people, into her majeſty's hands, together with her highneſs's picture and arms, in a piece of ſixpence, currant *Engliſh* money, ſhewing itſelf by a hole made of purpoſe through the place. Underneath was likewiſe engraven the name of our general, *&c.*

The *Spaniards* never had any dealing, or ſo much as ſet a foot in this country; the utmoſt of their diſcourſes, reaching only to many degrees ſouthward of this place.

And now, as the time of our departure was perceived by them to draw nigh, ſo did the ſorrows and miſeries of this people ſeem to themſelves to increaſe upon them; and the more certain they were of our going away, the more doubtful they ſhewed themſelves, what they might do; ſo that we might eaſily judge that that joy (being exceeding great) wherewith they received us at our firſt arrival, was clean drown'd in their exceſſive ſorrow for our departing; for they did not only loſe on a ſudden all mirth, joy, glad countenance, pleaſant ſpeeches, agility of body, familiar rejoicing one with another, and all pleaſure whatever fleſh and blood might be delighted in, but with ſighs and ſorrowings, with heavy hearts and grieved minds, they poured out woful complaints and moans, with bitter tears and wringing of their hands, tormenting themſelves. And as men refuſing all comfort, they only accounted themſelves as caſtaways, and thoſe whom the gods were about to forſake; ſo that

that nothing we could ſay or do, was able to eaſe them of their ſo heavy a burthen, or to deliver them from ſo deſperate a ſtrait, as our leaving of them did ſeem to them that it would caſt them into.

Howbeit ſeeing they could not ſtill enjoy our preſence, they (ſuppoſing us to be gods indeed) thought it their duties to intreat us, that being abſent, we would yet be mindful of them; and making ſigns of their deſires, that in time to come we would ſee them again, they ſtole upon us a ſacrifice, and ſet it on e'er we were aware, burning therein a chain and a bunch of feathers. We laboured by all means poſſible to with-hold or withdraw them, but could not prevail, till at laſt we fell to prayers and ſinging of pſalms, whereby they were allured immediately to forget their folly, and leave their ſacrifice unconſumed, ſuffering the fire to go out, and imitating us in all our actions; they fell to lifting up their eyes and hands to heaven as they ſaw us do.

The 23d of *July* they took a ſorrowful farewel of us, but being loth to leave us, they preſently ran to the tops of the hills to keep us in their ſight as long as they could, making fires before and behind, and on each ſide of them, burning therein (as is to be ſuppoſed) ſacrifices to our departure.

Not far without this harbour, did lye certain iſlands (we called them the iſlands of St. *James*) having on them plentiful and great ſtore of ſeals and birds, with one of which we fell, *July* 24. whereupon we found ſuch proviſion as might competently ſerve our turn for a while; we departed again the next day following, *viz.* *July* 25. And our general now conſidering, that the extremity of the cold not only continued but increaſed, the ſun being gone farther from us, and that the wind blowing ſtill (as it did at firſt) from the north-weſt, cut off all hope of finding a paſſage through the northern parts, thought it neceſſary to loſe no time; and therefore, with general conſent of all, bent his courſe directly to run with the iſlands of the *Moluccas*. And ſo having nothing in our view but air and ſea, without ſight of any land for the ſpace of full 68 days together, we continued our courſe through the main ocean, till *September* 30. following, on which day we fell in ſight of certain iſlands, lying about eight degrees to the northward of the line.

From theſe iſlands preſently upon the diſcovery of us, came a great number of canoes, having each of them in ſome four, in ſome ſix, in ſome fourteen or fifteen men; bringing with them cocoas, fiſh, potatoes, and certain fruits to ſmall purpoſe.

Their canoes were made after the faſhion that the canoes of all the reſt of the iſlands of *Moluccas* for the moſt part are; that is, of one tree, hollowed within with great art and cunning, being made ſo ſmooth, both within and without, that they bore a gloſs, as if it were a harneſs moſt finely burniſh'd; a prow and ſtern they had of one faſhion, yielding inward in manner of a ſemicircle, of a great height, and hanged full of certain white and gliſtering ſhells for bravery; on each ſide of their canoes lay out two pieces of timber about a yard and half long, more or leſs, according to the capacity of their boat; at the ends whereof was faſtened, croſswiſe, a great cane, the uſe whereof was to keep their canoes from overthrowing, and that they might be equally born up on each ſide.

The people themſelves have the nether parts of their ears cut round or circlewiſe, hanging down very low upon their cheeks, wherein they hang things of a reaſonable weight; the nails on the fingers of ſome of them were at leaſt an inch long, and their teeth as black as pitch, the colour whereof they uſe to renew by often eating of an herb, with a kind of powder, which in a cane they carry about them for the ſame purpoſe. The firſt ſort and company of thoſe canoes being come to our ſhip (which then by reaſon of a ſcant wind made a little way) very ſubtilly, and againſt their natures, began in peace to traffick with us, giving us one thing for another very orderly, intending (as we perceived) hereby to work a greater miſchief to us, intreating us by ſigns moſt earneſtly to draw nearer towards the ſhore, that they might (if poſſible) make the eaſier prey both of the ſhip and us. But theſe paſſing away, and others continually reſorting, we were quickly able to gueſs at them what they were; for if they received any thing once into their hands, they would neither give recompence nor reſtitution of it, but thought whatever they could finger to be their own; expecting always, with brows of braſs, to receive more, but would part with nothing; yea, being rejected for their bad dealing, as thoſe with whom we would have no more to do, uſing us ſo evilly, they could not be ſatisfied till they had given the attempt to revenge themſelves, becauſe we would not give them whatſoever they would have for nothing; and having ſtones good ſtore in their canoes, let fly a many of them againſt us. It was far from our general's meaning to requite their malice by like injury; yet that they might know he had power to do them harm (if he had liſted) he cauſed a great piece to be ſhot off, not to hurt them but to affright them: which wrought the deſired

ſired effect amongſt them, for at the noiſe thereof, they every one leaped out of his canoe into the water, and diving under the keel of their boats, ſtayed them from going any way till our ſhip was gone a good way from them: then they all lightly recovered into their canoes, and got them with ſpeed toward the ſhore.

Notwithſtanding, other new companies (but all of the ſame mind) continually made reſort upon us. And ſeeing that there was no good to be got by violence, they put on a ſhew of ſeeming honeſty, and offering in ſhew to deal with us by way of exchange; under that pretence they cunningly fell a filching of what they could, and one of them pull'd a dagger, and knives from one of our mens girdles, and being required to reſtore it again, he rather uſed what means he could to catch at more. Neither could we at all be rid of this ungracious company, till we made ſome of them feel ſome ſmart as well as terror. And ſo we left that place by all paſſengers to be known hereafter by the name of the *iſland of thieves*.

Till the 3d of *October*, we could not get clear of theſe conſorts, but from thence we contiued our courſe without ſight of land till the 16th of the ſame month, when we fell with four iſlands, ſtanding in 7 deg. 5 min. to the northward of the line. We coaſted them till the 21ſt day, and then anchored and watered upon the biggeſt of them, called *Mindanao*. The 22d of *October*, as we paſt between two iſlands, about ſix or eight leagues ſouth of *Mindanao*, there came from thence two canoes to have talked with us, and we would willingly have talked with them, but there aroſe ſo much wind that put us from them to the ſouthwards. *October* 25th, we paſſed by the iſland, named *Talao*, in 3 degr. 40 min. we ſaw to the northward of it three or four iſlands, *Teda*, *Selan*, *Saran*, (three iſlands ſo named to us by an *Indian*) the middle whereof ſtands in 3 degrees; we paſt the laſt ſave one of theſe, and one day of the following month in like manner, we paſt the iſle *Suaro*, in 1 degr. 30 min. and the 3d of *November*, we came in ſight of the iſlands of the *Moluccas*, as we deſired.

Theſe are four high piked iſlands, their names, *Terenate*, *Tidore*, *Matchan*, *Batchan*, all of them very fruitful, and yielding abundance of cloves, whereof we furniſhed ourſelves of as much as we deſired at very cheap rates. At the eaſt of them lies a very great iſland, called *Gillola*.

We directed our courſe to have gone to *Tidore*, but in coaſting along a little iſland belonging to the king of *Terenate*, *November* 4th, his deputy or viceroy, with all expedition came off to out ſhip in a canoe, and without any fear or doubting of our good meaning came preſently aboard. Who after ſome conference with our general, intreated him by any means to run with *Terenate*, not with *Tidore*, aſſuring him that his king would be wondrous glad of his coming, and be ready to do for him what he could, and what our general in reaſon ſhould require. For which purpoſe he himſelf would that night be with his king to carry him the news; with whom, if he once dealt, he ſhould find, that as he was a king, ſo his word ſhould ſtand: Whereas, if he dealt with the *Portugueze*, (who had the command of *Tidore*) he ſhould find in them nothing but deceit and treachery. And beſides, that if he went to *Tidore*, before he came to *Terenate*, then would his king have nothing to do with us, for he held the *Portugueze* as an enemy. On theſe perſuaſions our general reſolved to run with *Terenate*, where the next day very early in the morning we came to anchor. And preſently our general ſent a meſſenger to the king, with a velvet cloak for a preſent, and token that his coming ſhould be in peace; and that he required no other thing at his hands, but that (his victuals being ſpent in ſo long a voyage) he might have ſupply from him by way of traffick, and exchange of merchandize, (whereof he had ſtore of divers ſorts) of ſuch things as he wanted. Which he thought he might be the bolder to require at his hands, both for that the thing was lawful, and that he offered him no prejudice or wrong therein; as alſo becauſe he was intreated to repair to that place by his viceroy at *Mutir*, who aſſured him of neceſſary proviſion in ſuch a manner, as now he required the ſame.

Before this, the viceroy according to his promiſe had been with the king, ſignifying unto him what mighty prince and kingdom we belonged unto, what good things the king might receive from us, not only now, but for hereafter, by way of traffick. Yea, what honour and benefit it might be to him, to be in league and friendſhip with ſo noble and famous a prince as we ſerved. And farther, what a diſcouragement it would be to the *Portugueze* his enemies to hear and ſee it. In hearing whereof, the king was ſo preſently moved to the well liking of the matter, that before our meſſenger could come half the way, he had ſent the viceroy, with divers others of his nobles and counſellors to our general, with ſpecial meſſage that he ſhould not only have what things he needed, or would require with peace and friendſhip; but that he would willingly

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entertain amity with ſo famous and renowned a prince as was ours, and that if it ſeemed good in her eyes to accept of it, he would ſequeſter the commodities and traffick of his whole iſland from others, eſpecially from his enemies the *Portugueze*, (from whom he had nothing but by the ſword) and reſerve it to the intercourſe of our nation, if we would embrace it. In token whereof he had now ſent to our general his ſignet, and would within ſhort time after, come in his own perſon with his brethren and nobles, with boats or canoes into our ſhip, and be a means of bringing her into a ſafer harbour.

While they were delivering their meſſage to us, our meſſenger was come unto the court, who being met by the way by certain noble perſonages, was with great ſolemnity conveyed into the king's preſence; at whoſe hands he was moſt friendly and graciouſly entertained; and having delivered his errand, together with his preſent unto the king, the king ſeemed to him to judge himſelf blame-worthy, that he had not ſooner haſted in perſon to preſent himſelf to our general, who came ſo far, and from ſo great a prince. And preſently with all expedition, he made ready himſelf, with the chiefeſt of all his ſtates and counſellors to make repair unto us.

The manner of his coming, as it was princely, ſo truly it ſeemed to us very ſtrange and marvellous; ſerving at the preſent not ſo much to ſet out his own royal and kingly ſtate, (which was great) as to do honour to her highneſs to whom we belonged, wherein how willingly he employed himſelf, the ſequel will make manifeſt.

Firſt therefore, before his coming, did he ſend off three great and large canoes; in each whereof, were certain of the greateſt perſonages that were about him, attired all of them in white lawn, or cloth of calecut, having over their heads, from one end of the canoe to the other, a covering of thin and fine mats, born up by a frame made of reeds, under which every man ſat in order according to his dignity; the hoary heads of many of them, ſet forth the greater reverence due to their perſons, and manifeſtly ſhewed, that the king uſed the advice of a grave and prudent council in his affairs. Beſides theſe, were divers others, young and comely men, a great number attired in white as were the other, but with manifeſt differences; having their places alſo under the ſame covering, but in inferior order, as their calling required.

The reſt of the men were ſoldiers, who ſtood in comely order round about on both ſides; on the outſide of whom, again did ſit the rowers in certain galleries, which being three on each ſide all along the canoe, did lie off from the ſide thereof, ſome three or four yards, one being orderly builded lower than the other. In every of which galleries was an equal number of banks, whereon did ſit the rowers, about the number of fourſcore in one canoe. In the forepart of each canoe, ſat two men, the one holding a tabret, the other a piece of braſs, whereon they both at once ſtruck; and obſerving a due time and reaſonable ſpace between each ſtroke, by the ſound thereof directed the rowers to keep their ſtroke with their oars; as on the contrary, the rower ending their ſtroke with a ſong, gave warning to the others to ſtrike again, and ſo continued they their way with marvellous ſwiftneſs; neither were their canoes naked or unfurniſhed of warlike munition; they had each of them at leaſt one ſmall caſt piece of about a yard in length mounted upon a ſtock, which was ſet upright; beſides, every man, except the rowers, had his ſword, dagger, and target, and ſome of them ſome other weapons, as lances, calivers, bows, arrows, and many darts.

Theſe canoes coming near our ſhip in order, rowed round about us one after another; and the men as they paſs'd by us, did us a kind of homage with great ſolemnity; the greateſt perſonages beginning firſt, with reverend countenance and behaviour, to bow their bodies even to the ground: Which done, they put our own meſſenger aboard us again, and ſignified to us, that their king (who himſelf was coming) had ſent them before him to conduct our ſhip into a better road, deſiring a hawſer to be given them forth, that they might employ their ſervice as their king commanded, in towing our ſhip therewith to the place aſſigned.

The king himſelf was not far behind, but he alſo with ſix grave and ancient fathers in his canoe approaching, did at once together with them, yield us a reverend kind of obeyſance in far more humble manner than was to be expected; he was of a tall ſtature, very corpulent and well ſet together, of a very princely and gracious countenance; his reſpect amongſt his own was ſuch, that neither his viceroy of *Mutir* aforenamed, nor any other of his counſellors, durſt ſpeak unto him but upon their knees, not riſing again till they were licenſed.

Whoſe coming, as it was to our general no ſmall cauſe of good liking, ſo was he received in the beſt manner we could, anſwerable unto his ſtate. Our ordnance thundred, which we mixed with great ſtore of ſmall ſhot, among which ſounding our trumpets, and other inſtruments of muſick,

both of ſtill and loud noiſe; wherewith he was ſo much delighted, that requeſting our muſick to come into the boat, he joined his canoe to the ſame, and was towed at leaſt a whole hour together, with the boat at the ſtern of our ſhip. Beſides this our general ſent him ſuch preſents as he thought might both requite his courteſy already received, and work a farther confirmation of that good liking and friendſhip already begun.

The king being thus in muſical paradiſe, and enjoying that wherewith he was ſo highly pleaſed; his brother, named *Moro*, with no leſs bravery than any of the reſt, accompanied alſo with a great number of gallant followers, made the like repair, and gave us like reſpect; and his homage done, he fell a-ſtern of us, till we came to anchor; neither did our general leave his courteſy unrewarded, but bountifully pleaſed him alſo before we parted.

The king as ſoon as we were come to anchor, craved pardon to be gone, and ſo took leave, promiſing us, that the next day he would come aboard; and in the mean time would prepare and ſend ſuch victuals as were requiſite and neceſſary for our proviſion.

Accordingly the ſame night, and the morrow following, we received what was there to be had, by way of traffick, *to wit*, rice in pretty quantity, hens, ſugar-canes, imperfect and liquid ſugar, a fruit which they call *Figo* (*Magellan* calls it a fig of a ſpan long, but is no other than that which the *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* have named *Plantanes*) *Cocoas*, and a kind of meal which they call Sago, made of the tops of certain trees, taſting in the mouth like ſowre curds, but melts away like ſugar; whereof they make a kind of cake which will keep good at leaſt ten years. Of this laſt we made the greateſt quantity of our proviſion. For a few cloves we did alſo traffick, whereof for a ſmall matter, we might have had greater ſtore than we could well tell where to beſtow. But our general's care was that the ſhip ſhould not be too much peſtered or annoyed therewith.

At the time appointed our general (having ſet all things in order to receive him) looked for the king's return, who failing both in time and promiſe, ſent his brother to make his excuſe, and to intreat our general to come on ſhore; his brother being the while to remain aboard, as a pawn for his ſafe reſtoring. Our general could willingly have conſented, if the king himſelf had not firſt broke his word, the conſideration whereof bred an utter diſliking in the whole company, who by no means would give conſent, he ſhould hazard himſelf, eſpecially, for that the king's brother had uttered certain words in ſecret conference with our general aboard his cabin, which bred no ſmall ſuſpicion of ill intent; our general being thus reſolved not to go aſhore at that time, reſerved the viceroy for a pledge, and ſo ſent certain of his gentlemen to the court, both to accompany the king's brother, and alſo with ſpecial meſſage to the king himſelf.

They being come ſomewhat near unto the caſtle, were received by another brother of the king's, and certain others of the greateſt ſtates, and conducted with great honour towards the caſtle, where being brought into a large and fair houſe, they ſaw gathered together a great multitude of people, by ſuppoſition at leaſt a thouſand, the chief whereof were placed round about the houſe, according as it ſeemed to their degrees and calling, the reſt remained without.

The houſe was in form four ſquare, covered all over with cloth of divers colours, not much unlike our uſual pentadoes, born upon a frame of reeds, the ſides being open from the groundſell to the covering, and furniſhed with ſeats round about. It ſeems it was their council-houſe, and not commonly employed to any other uſe.

At the ſide of this houſe next unto the caſtle, was ſeated the chair of ſtate, having directly over it, and extending very largely every way, a very fair and rich canopy; as the ground alſo for ſome ten or twelve paces compaſs, was covered with cloth of Arras.

Whilſt our gentlemen aetended in this place the coming of the king, which was about the ſpace of half an hour, they had the better opportunity to obſerve theſe things; as alſo that before the king's coming, there were already ſat threeſcore noble grave and ancient perſonages, all of them reported to be of the king's privy council; at the nether end of the houſe were placed great company of young men, of comely perſonage and attire. Without the houſe on the right ſide, ſtood four ancient comely hoar-headed men, clothed all in red down to the ground, but attired on their heads not much unlike the *Turks*: Theſe they called *Romans*, or ſtrangers, who lay as lodgers there to keep continual traffick with this people. There were alſo two *Turks*, one *Italian*, as lodgers; and laſt of all one *Spaniard*, who being freed by the kings out of the hands of the *Portugueze*, in the recovering of the iſland, ſerved him now inſtead of a ſoldier.

The king at laſt coming from the caſtle, with eight or ten more grave ſenators following him, had a very rich canopy (adorned in the midſt with emboſſings of gold)

gold) born over him, and was guarded with twelve lances, the points turned downward: Our men (accompanied with *Moro* the king's brother) aroſe to meet him, and he very graciouſly did welcome and entertain him.

He was for perſon, ſuch as we have deſcribed him, of low voice, temperate in ſpeech, of kingly demeanor, and a *Moor* by nation. His attire was after the faſhion of the reſt of his country, but far more ſumptuous, as his condition and ſtate required. From the waſte to the ground was all cloth of gold, and that very rich; his legs bare, but on his feet a pair of ſhoes of cordivant died red. In the attire of his head, were finely wreathed in divers rings of plated gold, of an inch, or an inch and half in breadth, which made a fair and princely ſhew, ſomewhat reſembling a crown in form; about his neck he had a chain of perfect gold, the links very great and one fold double; on his left hand was a diamond, an emerald, a ruby, and a Turky, four very fair and perfect jewels; on his right hand, in one ring, a big and perfect Turky; and in another ring many diamonds of a ſmaller ſize, very artificially ſet and couched together.

As thus he ſate in his chair of ſtate, at his right ſide there ſtood a page with a very coſtly fan (richly embroidered and beſet with ſaphires) beating and gathering the air to refreſh the king, the place being very hot, both by reaſon of the ſun, and the aſſembly of ſo great a multitude. After a while our gentlemen having delivered their meſſage, and received anſwer, were licenſed to depart, and were ſafely conducted back again, by one of the chief of the king's council, who had charge from the king himſelf to perform the ſame.

Our general obſerving the caſtle as well as they could, could not conceive it to be a place of any force, two only cannons they there ſaw, and thoſe at that preſent untraverſable, becauſe unmounted. Theſe, with all other furniture of like ſort, which they have, they have gotten them from the *Portugueze*, by whom the caſtle itſelf was alſo builded, whilſt they inhabited that place and iſland. Who ſeeking to ſettle a tyrannous government (as in other places ſo) over this people, and not contenting themſelves with a better eſtate than they deſerved (except they might, as they thought) make ſure work by leaving none of the royal blood alive, who ſhould make challenge to the kingdom, cruelly murdered the king himſelf (father to him who now reigns) and intended the like to all his ſons. Which cruelty inſtead of eſtabliſhing, brought ſuch a ſhaking on their uſurped eſtate, that they were fain, without covenanting to carry away goods, munition, or any thing elſe, to quit the place, and the whole iſland, to ſave their lives.

For the preſent king with his brethren, in revenge of their father's murder, ſo beſtirred themſelves, that the *Portugueze* was wholly driven from that iſland, and glad that he yet keeps footing in *Tidore*. Theſe four years this king hath been increaſing, and was (as was affirmed) at that preſent, lord of an hundred iſlands thereabout; and was even now preparing his forces to hazard a chance with the *Portugueze* for *Tidore* itſelf.

The people are *Moors*, whoſe religion conſiſts much in certain ſuperſtitious obſervations of new moons, and certain ſeaſons with a rigid and ſtrict kind of faſting. We had experience hereof in the viceroy, and his retinue who lay aboard us all the time for the moſt part during our abode in this place; who during their preſcribed time, would neither eat nor drink, not ſo much as a cup of cold water in the day (ſo zealous are they in their ſelf-deviſed worſhip) but yet in the night would eat three times, and that very largely. This *Terenate* ſtands in 27 min. north latitude.

While we rode at anchor in the harbour of *Terenate*, beſides the natives there came aboard us another, a goodly gentleman, very well accompanied, with his interpreter, to view our ſhip, and to confer with our general; he was apparelled much after our manner, moſt neat and court-like; his carriage the moſt reſpective, and full of diſcreet behaviour that ever we had ſeen. He told us that he was himſelf but a ſtranger in thoſe iſlands, being a native of the province of *Paghia* in *China*; his name, *Pauſaos* of the family of *Hombu*; of which family there had eleven reigned in continual ſucceſſion theſe two hundred years; and king *Boxog*, by the death of his elder brother, (who died by a fall from his horſe) the rightful heir of all *China*, is the twelfth of this race, he is twenty-two years of age; his mother yet living. He hath a wife, and by her one ſon: He is well beloved, and highly honoured of all his ſubjects, and lives in great peace from any fear of foreign invaſion. But it was not this man's fortune to enjoy his part of this happineſs both of his king and country, as he moſt deſired.

For being accuſed of a capital crime whereof (though free) yet he could not evidently make his innocency appear, and knowing the peremptory juſtice of *China*, to be irrevocable, if he ſhould expect the ſentence of the judges; he before-hand made ſuit to his king, that it would pleaſe

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him to commit his trial to God's providence and judgment, and to that end to permit him to travel, on this condition, that if he brought not home ſome worthy intelligence, ſuch as his majeſty had never had before, and were moſt fit to be known, and moſt honourable for *China*, he ſhould for ever live an exile, or elſe die for daring to ſet foot again in his own country; for he was aſſured that the God of heaven had care of innocency.

The king granted his ſuit, and now he had been three years abroad, and at this preſent came from *Tidore* (where he had remained two months) to ſee the *Engliſh* general, of whom he heard ſuch ſtrange things, and from him (if it pleaſed God to afford it) to learn ſome ſuch intelligence as might make way for his return into his country; and therefore he earneſtly intreated our general, to make relation to him of the occaſion, way, and manner of his coming ſo far from *England* thither, with the manifold occurrences that had happened to him by the way.

Our general gave ample ſatisfaction to each part of his requeſt; the ſtranger hearkned with great attention and delight to his diſcourſe; and as he naturally excelled in memory (beſides his help of art to better the ſame) ſo he firmly printed it in his mind, and with great reverence thanked God, who had ſo unexpectedly brought him to the notice of ſuch admirable things. Then fell he to intreat our general, with many moſt earneſt and vehement perſuaſions, that he would be content to ſee his country before his departure any farther weſtward; that it ſhould be a moſt pleaſant, moſt honourable, and moſt profitable thing for him; that he ſhould gain hereby the notice, and carry home the deſcription of one of the moſt ancient, mightieſt and richeſt kingdoms in the world. Hereupon he took occaſion to relate the number and greatneſs of the provinces, with the rare commodities, and good things they yielded; the number, ſtatelineſs, and riches of their cities, with what abundance of men, victuals, munition, and all manner of neceſſaries and delightful things they were ſtored with. In particular, touching ordnance and great guns (the late invention of a ſcab-ſhinn'd *Friar* amongſt us in *Europe*); he related that in *Sunvien*, (by ſome called *Quinzai*) which is the chiefeſt city of all *China*, they had braſs ordnance of all ſorts (much eaſier to be traverſed than ours were, and ſo perfectly made that they would hit a ſhilling) above two thouſand years ago. With many other worthy things which our general's own experience (if it would pleaſe him to make trial) would (better than his relation) aſſure him of. The breeze would ſhortly ſerve very fitly to carry him thither, and he himſelf would accompany him all the way. He accounted himſelf a happy man, that he had but ſeen and ſpoken with us; the relation of it might perhaps ſerve him to recover favour in his country; but if he could prevail with our general himſelf to go thither, he doubted not but it would be a means of his great advancement, and increaſe of honour with his king. Notwithſtanding our general could not on any ſuch perſuaſions be induced, and ſo the ſtranger parted ſorry that he could not prevail in his requeſt, yet exceeding glad of the intelligence he had learned.

By the ninth of *November*, having gotten what proviſion the place could afford us, we then ſet ſail; and conſidering that our ſhip for want of trimming was now grown foul, that our caſks and veſſels for water were much decayed, and that divers other things ſtood in need of reparation; our next care was, how we might fall with ſuch a place, where with ſafety we might a while ſtay for the redreſſing of theſe inconveniencies. The calmneſs of the winds, which are almoſt continual before the coming of the breeze (which was not yet expected) perſuaded us it was the fitteſt time that we could take.

With this reſolution we ſailed along till *November* 14th, at what time we arrived at a little iſland (to the ſouthward of *Celebes*) ſtanding in 1 degr. 40 min. towards the pole antartick; which being without inhabitants, gave us the better hope of quiet abode. We anchored, and finding the place convenient for our purpoſes, (there wanting nothing here which we ſtood in need of, but only water, which we were fain to fetch from another iſland ſomewhat farther to the ſouth) made our abode here for ſix and twenty whole days together.

The firſt thing we did, we pitched our tents, and entrenched ourſelves as ſtrongly as we could upon the ſhore, leſt at any time perhaps we might have been diſturbed by the inhabitants of the greater iſland, which lay not far to the weſtward of us. After we had provided thus for our ſecurity, we landed our goods, and had a ſmith's forge ſet up, both for the making of ſome neceſſary ſhipwork, and for the repairing of ſome iron-hooped caſks, without which they could not long have ſerved our uſe. And for that our ſmith's coals were all ſpent long before this time, there was order given and followed for the burning of charcoal, by which that want might be ſupplied.

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We trimmed our ſhip, and performed our other buſineſſes to our content. The place affording us not only all neceſſaries (which we had not of our own before) thereunto, but alſo wonderful refreſhing to our wearied bodies, by the comfortable relief, and excellent proviſion that here we found, whereby of ſickly, weak and decayed, as many of us ſeemed to be before our coming hither, we in ſhort ſpace grew all of us to be ſtrong, luſty, and healthful perſons. Beſides this, we had rare experience of God's wonderful wiſdom in many rare and admirable creatures which here we ſaw.

The whole iſland is a thorough grown wood, the trees for the moſt part are of large and high ſtature, very ſtraight and clean without boughs, ſave only in the very top. The leaves whereof are not much unlike our brooms in *England*. Amongſt theſe trees, night by night did ſhew themſelves an infinite ſwarm of fiery-ſeeming-worms flying in the air, whoſe bodies (no bigger than an ordinary flye) did make a ſhew, and give ſuch light as if every twig on every tree had been a lighted candle, or as if that place had been the ſtarry ſphere. To theſe we may add the relation of another, almoſt as ſtrange a creature, which here we ſaw, and that was an innumerable multitude of huge bats or rear-mice, equalling, or rather exceeding a good hen in bigneſs. They fly with marvellous ſwiftneſs, but their flight is very ſhort; and when they light, they hang only by the boughs with their backs downward.

Neither may we without ingratitude (by reaſon of the ſpecial uſe we made of them) omit to ſpeak of the huge multitude of a certain kind of crayfiſh, of ſuch a ſize, that one was ſufficient to ſatisfy four hungry men at a dinner, being a very good and reſtorative meat; the ſpecial means (as we conceived it) of our increaſe of health.

They are, as far as we could perceive, utter ſtrangers to the ſea, living always on the land, where they work themſelves earths, as do the conies, or rather they dig great and huge caves under the roots of the moſt huge and monſtrous trees, where they lodge themſelves by companies together. Of the ſame ſort and kind we found in other places, about the iſland *Celebes*, ſome that for want of other refuge, when we came to take them, did climb up into trees to hide themſelves, whither we were enforced to climb after them, if we would have them, which we would not ſtick to do rather than to be without them. This iſland we called *Crab-iſland*.

All neceſſary cauſes of our ſtaying longer in this place being at laſt finiſhed, our general prepared to be in a readineſs to take the firſt advantage of the coming of the breeze of wind which we expected; and having the day before furniſhed ourſelves with freſh water from the other iſland, and taken in proviſion of wood and the like; *December* 12th, we put to ſea, directing our courſe toward the weſt. The 16th day we had ſight of the iſland *Celebes*, or *Silebis*; but having a bad wind, and being entangled amongſt many iſlands, incumbred alſo with many other difficulties, and ſome dangers; and at laſt meeting with a deep bay, out of which we could not in three days turn out again, we could not by any means recover the north of *Silebis*, or continue on our courſe farther weſt, but were enforced to alter the ſame toward the ſouth; finding that courſe alſo to be both difficult and very dangerous, by reaſon of many ſhoals, which lay far off here and there amongſt the iſlands, inſomuch that in all our paſſages from *England* hitherto, we had never more care to keep ourſelves afloat, and from ſticking on them. Thus were we forced to beat up and down with extraordinary care and circumſpection, till *January* 9th, at which time we ſuppoſed that we had at laſt attained a free paſſage, the land turning evidently in our ſight about to weſtward, and the wind being enlarged followed us as we deſired with a reaſonable gale.

When lo on a ſudden, when we leaſt ſuſpected no ſhew or ſuſpicion of danger appearing to us, and we were ſailing onward with full ſails, in the beginning of the firſt watch of the ſaid day at night, even in a moment our ſhip was laid up faſt upon a deſperate ſhoal, with no other likelihood in appearance, but that we with her muſt there preſently periſh; there being no probability how any thing could be ſaved, or any perſon eſcape alive.

The unexpectedneſs of ſo extreme a danger, preſently rouzed us up to look about us; but the more we looked, the leſs hope we had of getting clear of it again; ſo that nothing now preſenting itſelf to our minds, but the ghaſtly appearance of inſtant death, affording no reſpite or time of pauſing, called upon us to turn our thoughts another way, to renounce the world, to deny ourſelves, and to commend ourſelves into the merciful hands of our moſt gracious God. To this purpoſe we preſently fell proſtrate, and with joined prayers ſent up unto the throne of grace, humbly beſought Almighty God to extend his mercy unto us in his Son Chriſt Jeſus; and ſo preparing as it were our necks unto the block, we every minute expected the final ſtroke to be given unto us.

Notwithſtanding that we expected nothing but imminent death, yet (that we might

might not ſeem to tempt God, by leaving any ſecond means unattempted which he afforded) preſently, as ſoon as prayers were ended, our general (exhorting us to have the eſpecialleſt care of the better part, *to wit*, the Soul, and adding many comfortable ſpeeches of the joys of that other life which we now looked for) encouraged us all to beſtir ourſelves, ſhewing us the way thereto by his own example; and firſt of all the pump being well plied, and the ſhip freed of water, we found our leaks to be nothing increaſed; which, though it gave us no hope of deliverance, yet it gave us ſome hope of reſpite, inſomuch as it aſſured us that the bulk was ſound, which truly we acknowledged to be an immediate providence of God alone, inſomuch as no ſtrength of wood and iron could have poſſibly born ſo hard and violent a ſhock, as our ſhip did, daſhing herſelf under full ſail againſt the rocks, except the extraordinary hand of God had ſupported the ſame.

Our next eſſay was for good ground and anchor-hold to ſeaward of us (whereon to hale) by which means, if by any, our general put us in comfort, that there was yet left ſome hope to clear ourſelves; in his own perſon, he therefore undertook the charge of ſounding, and but even a boat's length from the ſhip, he found that the bottom could not by any length of line be reached unto; ſo that the beginnings of hope, which we were willing to have conceived before, were by this means quite daſh'd again; yea, our miſery ſeemed to be increaſed; for whereas, at firſt, we could look for nothing but a preſent end, that expectation was now turned into the awaiting for a lingring death, of the two, the far more fearful to be choſen: one thing fell out happily for us, that the moſt of our men did not conceive this thing, which had they done, they would, in all likelihood, have been ſo much diſcouraged, that their ſorrow would the more diſable them to have ſought the remedy; our general, with thoſe few others that could judge of the event wiſely, diſſembling the ſame, and giving, in the mean time, chearful ſpeeches, and good encouragements unto the reſt.

For whilſt it ſeemed to be a clear caſe, that our ſhip was ſo faſt moored that ſhe could not ſtir; it neceſſarily followed, that either we were there to remain on the place with her, or elſe leaving her, to commit ourſelves in a moſt poor and helpleſs ſtate to ſeek ſome other place of ſtay and refuge, the better of which two choices did carry with it the appearance of worſe than a thouſand deaths.

As touching our ſhip, this was the comfort that ſhe could give us, that ſhe herſelf lying there confined already upon the hard and pinching rocks, did tell us plain, that ſhe continually expected her ſpeedy diſpatch, as ſoon as the ſea and winds ſhould come to be the ſevere executioners of that heavy judgment, by the appointment of the eternal judge already given upon her, who had commited her there to adamantine bonds, in a moſt narrow priſon, againſt their coming for that purpoſe; ſo that if we would ſtay with her, we muſt periſh with her: or if any, by any yet unperceivable means, ſhould chance to be delivered, his eſcape muſt needs be a perpetual miſery, it being far better to have periſhed together, than with the loſs and abſence of his friends to live in a ſtrange land; whether a ſolitary life (the better choice) among wild beaſts, as a bird on the mountains, without all comfort, or among the barbarous people of the heathen, in intolerable bondage both of body and mind.

And put the caſe that her day of deſtruction ſhould be deferred longer than either reaſon could perſuade us, or in any likelihood could ſeem poſſible (it being not the power of earthly things to endure what ſhe had ſuffered already) yet could our abode there profit us nothing but increaſe our wretchedneſs and enlarge our ſorrows; for as her ſtore and victuals were not much (ſufficient to ſuſtain us only ſome few days, without hope of having any increaſe, no not ſo much as a cup of cold water) ſo muſt it inevitably come to paſs, that we (as children in the mother's womb) ſhould be driven even to eat the fleſh from off our own arms, ſhe being no longer able to ſuſtain us; and how horrible a thing this would have proved, is eaſy by any one to be perceived.

And whither (had we departed from her) ſhould we have received any comfort? nay, the very impoſſibility of going appeared to be no leſs than thoſe other before mentioned: our boat was by no means able at once to carry above 20 perſons with any ſafety, and we were 58 in all; the neareſt land was ſix leagues from us, and the wind from the ſhore directly bent againſt us; or ſhould we have thought of ſetting ſome aſhore, and after that to have fetched the reſt, there being no place thereabout without inhabitants, the firſt that had landed muſt firſt have fallen into the hand of the enemy, and ſo the reſt in order; and though perhaps we might eſcape the ſword, yet would our life have been worſe

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than death, not alone in reſpect of our woful captivity and bodily miſeries, but moſt of all in reſpect of our chriſtian liberty, being to be deprived of all publick means of ſerving the true God, and continually grieved with the horrible impieties and deviliſh idolatries of the Heathen.

Our miſery being thus manifeſt, the very conſideration whereof muſt needs have ſhaken fleſh and blood, if faith in God's promiſes had not mightily ſuſtained us, we paſſed the night with earneſt longings that the day would once appear, the mean time we ſpent in often prayers and other godly exerciſes, thereby comforting ourſelves and refreſhing our hearts, ſtriving to bring ourſelves to an humble ſubmiſſion under the hand of God, and to a referring ourſelves wholly to his good will and pleaſure.

The day therefore at length appearing, and it being almoſt full ſea about that time, after we had given thanks to God for his forbearing of us hitherto, and had with tears called upon him to bleſs our labours; we again renewed our travel, to ſee if we could now poſſibly find any anchor-hold, which we had formerly ſought in vain: but this ſecond attempt proved as fruitleſs as the former, and left us nothing to truſt to but prayers and tears, ſeeing it appeared impoſſible that ever the forecaſt, counſel, policy, or power of man could ever effect the delivery of our ſhip, except the Lord only miraculouſly ſhould do the ſame.

It was therefore preſently motioned, and by general voice determined to commend our caſe to God alone, leaving ourſelves wholly in his hand, to ſpill or ſave us, as ſeems beſt to his gracious wiſdom. And that our faith might be the better ſtrengthned, and the comfortable apprehenſion of God's mercy in Chriſt be more clearly felt, we had a ſermon, and the ſacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour celebrated.

After this ſweet repaſt was thus received, and other holy exerciſes adjoined were ended, leſt we ſhould ſeem guilty in any reſpect for uſing all lawful means we could invent; we fell to one other practice yet uneſſayed, *to wit*, to unloading of our ſhip by caſting ſome of her goods into the ſea; which thing, as it was attempted moſt willingly, ſo was it diſpatched in very ſhort time. So that even thoſe things which we before this time nor any other in our caſe could be without, did now ſeem as things only worthy to be deſpiſed; yea, we were herein ſo forward, that neither our munition for defence, nor the very meal for ſuſtentation of our lives could find favour with us, but every thing, as it firſt came to hand, went overboard; aſſuring ourſelves of this, that if it pleaſed God once to deliver us out of that moſt deſperate ſtrait wherein we were, he would fight for us againſt our enemies, neither would he ſuffer us to periſh for want of bread. But when all was done, it was not any of our endeavours, but God's only hand that wrought our delivery; 'twas he alone that brought us even under the very ſtroke of death; 'twas he alone that ſaid unto us, *Return again ye ſons of men*; 'twas he alone that ſet us at liberty again, that made us ſafe and free, after that we had remained in the former miſerable condition the full ſpace of twenty hours; to his glorious name be the everlaſting praiſe.

The manner of our delivery (for the relation of it will eſpecially be expected) was only this. The place whereon we ſat ſo faſt was a firm rock, in a cleft whereof it was we ſtuck on the larboardſide; at low water there was not above ſix foot depth in all on the ſtarboard, within little diſtance, as you have heard, no bottom to be found; the breeze, during the whole time that we thus were ſtay'd, blew ſomewhat ſtiff directly againſt our broadſide, and ſo, per force, kept the ſhip upright: it pleaſed God, in the beginning of the tide, while the water was yet almoſt at loweſt, to ſlack the ſtiffneſs of the wind; and now our ſhip, who required thirteen foot water to make her fleet, and had not at that time, on the one ſide, above ſeven at moſt, wanting her prop on the other ſide, which had too long already kept her up, fell a heeling towards the deep water, and by that means freed her keel and made us glad men.

This ſhoal is, at leaſt, three or four leagues in length; it lies in two degr. lacking three or four minutes ſouth latitude. The day of this deliverance was the tenth of *January*.

Of all the dangers that in our whole voyage we met with, this was the greateſt; but it was not the laſt, as may appear by what enſueth. Neither could we indeed, for a long ſeaſon, free ourſelves from the continual care and fear of them; nor could we ever come to any convenient anchoring, but were continually, for the moſt part, toſs'd amongſt the many iſlands and ſhoals (which lye in infinite number round about on the ſouth parts of *Celebes*) till the eighth day of the following month.

Jan. 12. being not able to bear our ſails by reaſon of the tempeſt, and fearing

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of the dangers, we let fall our anchors upon a ſhoal in 3 degr. 30 min. *Jan.* 14. we were gotten a little farther ſouth, where, at an iſland in 4 degr. 6 min. we again caſt anchor, and ſpent a day in watering and wooding. After this we met with foul weather, weſterly winds, and dangerous ſhoals for many days together; inſomuch, that we were utterly weary of this coaſt of *Silebis*, and thought beſt to bear with *Timor*. The ſouthermoſt cape of *Silebis* ſtands in five degr. that ſide the line.

But of this coaſt of *Silebis* we could not ſo eaſily clear ourſelves. The 20th of *January* we were forced to run with a ſmall iſland not far from thence; where having ſent our boat a good diſtance from us to ſearch out a place where we might anchor, we were ſuddenly environed with no ſmall extremities; for there aroſe a moſt violent, yea, an intolerable flaw and ſtorm out of the ſouthweſt againſt us, making us (who were on a lee-ſhore amongſt moſt dangerous and hidden ſhoals) to fear extremely not only the loſs of our boat and men, but the preſent loſs of ourſelves, our ſhip and goods, or the caſting of thoſe men whom God ſhould ſpare into the hands of infidels. Which miſery could not by any power or induſtry of ours have been avoided, if the merciful goodneſs of God had not (by ſtaying the outragious extremities wherewith we were ſet upon) wrought our preſent delivery, by whoſe unſpeakable mercy our men and boat alſo were unexpectedly, yet ſafely, reſtored unto us.

We gat off from this place as well as we could, and continued on our courſe till the 26th day, when the wind took us very ſtrong againſt us, weſt and weſt ſouthweſt, ſo as that we could bear no more ſail till the end of that month was full expired.

February 1. we ſaw very high land, and, as it ſeemed, well inhabited; we would fain have born with it to have got ſome ſuccour, but the weather was ſo ill, that we could find no harbour, and we were very fearful of adventuring ourſelves too far amongſt the many dangers which were near the ſhore. The third day alſo we ſaw a little iſland, but being unable to bear any ſail, but only to lie at hull, we were by the ſtorm carried away, and could not fetch it. *February* 6. we ſaw five iſlands, one of them towards the eaſt, and four towards the weſt of us, one bigger than another, at the biggeſt of which we caſt anchor, and the next day watered and wooded.

After we had gone hence on *February* 8. we deſcried two canoes, who having deſcried us as it ſeems before, came willingly unto us, and talked with us, alluring and conducting us to their town not far off, named *Barativa*; it ſtands in 7 degr. 13 min. ſouth the line.

The people are *Gentiles* of handſome body and comely ſtature, of civil demeanor, very juſt in dealing, and courteous to ſtrangers; of all which we had evident proof, they ſhewing themſelves moſt glad of our coming, and chearfully ready to relieve our wants with whatſoever their country could afford. The men go all naked, ſave their heads and ſecret parts, every one having one thing or other hanging at his ears. Their women are covered from the middle to the foot, wearing upon their naked arms bracelets, and that in no ſmall number, ſome having nine, at leaſt, upon each arm, made for the moſt part of horn or braſs, whereof the lighteſt (by our eſtimation) would weigh two ounces.

With this people linnen cloth (whereof they make rolls for their heads, and girdles to wear about their loins) is the beſt merchandize, and of greateſt eſtimation. They are alſo much delighted with *Margaretas* (which in their language they call *Saleta*) and ſuch other like trifles.

Their iſland is both rich and fruitful, rich in gold, ſilver, copper, tin, ſulphur, *&c.* neither are they only expert to try thoſe metals, but very ſkilful alſo in working of them artificially into divers forms and ſhapes, as pleaſeth them beſt. Their fruits are divers likewiſe, and plentiful, as nutmegs, ginger, long-pepper, lemons, cucumbers, cocoes, figs, ſagoe, with divers other ſorts, whereof we had one in reaſonable quantity, in bigneſs, form, and huſk, much like a bay-berry, hard in ſubſtance but pleaſant in taſte, which being ſod, becometh ſoft, and is a moſt profitable and nouriſhing meat; of each of theſe we received of them whatſoever we deſired for our need; inſomuch, that (ſuch was God's gracious goodneſs to us) the old proverb was verify'd with us, *After a ſtorm cometh a calm*; *after war peace*; *after ſcarcity followeth plenty*; ſo that in all our voyage (*Ternate* only excepted) from our departure out of our own country hitherto, we found not any where greater comfort and refreſhing than we did at this time in this place, in refreſhing and furniſhing ourſelves; here we ſpent two days, and departed hence *February* 10.

When we were come into the height of 8 degr. 4 min. *Feb.* 12. in the morning we eſpied a green iſland to the ſouthward; not long after, two other iſlands on the ſame ſide, and a great one more towards the

the north; they ſeemed all to be well inhabited, but we had neither need nor deſire to go to viſit them, and ſo we paſs'd by them. The 14th day we ſaw ſome other reaſonable big iſlands, and *February* 16. we paſs'd between four or five big iſlands more, which lay in the height 9 degr. 40 min.

The 18th we caſt anchor under a little iſland, whence we departed again the day following; we wooded here, but other relief except two turtles we received none.

The 22d day we loſt ſight of three iſlands on our ſtarboard ſide, which lay in ten deg. and ſome odd minutes.

After this, we paſs'd on to the weſtward without ſtay, or any thing to be taken notice of till the ninth of *March*, when in the morning we eſpied land, ſome part thereof very high in 8 degr. 20 min. ſouth latitude; here we anchored that night, and the next day weighed again, and bearing farther north, and nearer the ſhore, we came to anchor the ſecond time.

The eleventh of *March* we firſt took in water, and after ſent our boat again to ſhore, where we had traffick with the people of the country; whereupon the ſame day, we brought our ſhip more near the town; and having ſettled ourſelves there that night, the next day our general ſent his man aſhore, to preſent the king with certain cloth both linnen and woollen, beſides ſome ſilks, which he gladly and thankfully received, and returned rice, cocoas, hens, and other victuals in way of recompence. This iſland we found to be the iſland *Java*, the middle whereof ſtands in 7 degr. and 30 min. beyond the equator.

The 13th of *March* our general himſelf, with many of his gentlemen, and others, went to ſhore, and preſented the king (of whom he was joyfully and lovingly received) with his muſick, and ſhewed him the manner of our uſe of arms, by training his men with their pikes and other weapons which they had before him; for the preſent we were entertained as we deſired, and at laſt diſmiſſed with a promiſe of more victuals to be ſhortly ſent us.

In this iſland there is one chief, but many under-governors or petty-kings, whom they call *Raias*, who live in great familiarity and friendſhip one with another. The 14th day we received victuals from two of them, and the day after that, to wit, the 15th, three of theſe kings, in their own perſons, came aboard to ſee our general, and to view our ſhip and warlike munition. They were well pleaſed with what they ſaw, and with the entertainment which we gave them. And after theſe had been with us, and on their return had, as it ſeems, related what they found, *Raia Donan*, the chief king of the whole land, bringing victuals with him for our relief, he alſo the next day after came aboard us. Few were the days that one or more of theſe kings did miſs to viſit us, inſomuch, that we grew acquainted with the names of many of them, as of *Raia Pataira*, *Raia Cabocapalla*, *Raia Mangbango*, *Raia Bocabarra*, *Raia Timbanton*; whom our general always entertained with the beſt cheer that we could make, and ſhewed them all the commodities of our ſhip, with our ordnance, and other arms and weapons, and the ſeveral furnitures belonging to each, and the uſes for which they ſerved, his muſick alſo, and all things elſe, whereby he might do them pleaſure, wherein they took exceeding great delight with admiration.

One day amongſt the reſt, *viz.* *March* 21. *Raia Donan* coming aboard us, in requital of our muſick which was made to him, preſented our general with his country muſick, which though it were of a very ſtrange kind, yet the ſound was pleaſant and delightful: the ſame day he cauſed an ox alſo to be brought to the water's ſide, and deliver'd to us; for which he was, to his content, rewarded by our general with divers ſorts of very coſtly ſilks, which he held in great eſteem.

Though our often giving entertainment in this manner did hinder us much in the ſpeedy diſpatching of our buſineſs, and made us ſpend the more days about them, yet here we found all ſuch convenient helps, that, to our contents, we at laſt ended them: the matter of great importance which we did (beſides victualling) was the new trimming and waſhing of our ſhip, which, by reaſon of our long voyage, was ſo overgrown with a kind of a ſhell-fiſh ſticking faſt unto her, that it hindred exceedingly, and was a great trouble to her ſailing.

The people (as are their kings) are a loving, a very true and juſt dealing people. We trafficked with them for hens, goats, cocoas, plantains, and other kind of victuals, which they offered us in ſuch plenty that we might have laden our ſhip if we had needed.

We took our leaves and departed from them the 26th of *March*, and ſet our courſe weſt ſouth-weſt, directly towards the cape of *Good Hope*, or *Bon Eſperance*, and continued without touch of ought, but air and water, till the 21ſt of *May*, when we eſpied land (to wit, a part of the main, *Africa*) in ſome places very high, under the latitude of 31 degr. and a half.

We coaſted along till *June* 15. on which day, having very fair weather, and the wind at ſouth-eaſt, we paſs'd the cape itſelf ſo near in ſight, that we had been able with our pieces to have ſhot to land.

July 15. we fell with the land again about *Rio de ſeſto*, or *Rio Grande*, where we ſaw many *Negroes* in their boats a fiſhing, whereof two came very near us, but we cared not to ſtay, nor had any talk or dealing with them.

The 22d of the ſame month we came to *Sierra Leona*, and ſpent two days for watering in the mouth of *Tagoine*, and then put to ſea again; here alſo we had oyſters, and plenty of lemons, which gave us good refreſhing.

We found ourſelves under the tropick of *Cancer*, *Auguſt* 15. having the wind at north-eaſt, and we 50 leagues off from the neareſt land.

The 22d day we were in the height of the *Canaries*.

And the 26th of *September* (which was *Monday* in the juſt and ordinary reckoning of thoſe that had ſtayed at home in one place or country, but in our computation was the *Lord's-day* or *Sunday*) we ſafely, with joyful minds and thankful hearts to God, arrived at *Plimouth*, the place of our firſt ſetting forth, after we had ſpent 2 years 10 months, and ſome few odd days beſide, in ſeeing the wonders of the Lord in the deep, in diſcovering ſo many admirable things, in going through with ſo many ſtrange adventures, in eſcaping out of ſo many dangers, and overcoming ſo many difficulties in this our encompaſſing of this nether globe, and paſſing round about the world, which we have related.

Soli rerum maximarum Effectori,
Soli totius mundi Gubernatori,
Soli ſuorum Conſervatori,
Soli Deo ſit ſemper Gloria.

A General

A General ACCOUNT OF AFRICA.

AFRICA, one of the four quarters of the world, next in bigneſs to *Europe*, by the ancients had ſeveral names; *Olympia*, *Ammonis Ortygina*; but the moſt noted, *Apher*, from a nephew, it's ſaid, of *Abraham*'s. It extends from about 36 N. to as many degrees of ſouthern latitude; and excepting *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Morocco*, and in this laſt Age the coaſt of *Guinea*, is a country as little known as any part of the globe. *Marmol* ſays, the *Arabians* in the 400 of the *Hegyra* paſſed into *Afric* and divided it. This is certain, that it has many fine large rivers, ſome of them navigable for ſhips. Along the banks of theſe rivers, the inhabitants abound with millet, rice, pulſe, or Indian-corn. The further we depart from *Morocco* on this weſt ſide, or *Egypt* on the eaſt, there is always found leſs induſtry and more ignorance: for governments, tho' never ſo tyrannical, are better than none, extending ſome improvement to humanity.

The *Niger*, which is one of the largeſt rivers in *Africa*, is ſaid to have the ſame property of overflowing every year, like *Nile*, remunerating to the inland parts a vaſt fertility and increaſe; and this very probably, becauſe it has been traced ſome hundred leagues, and by the courſe deſcends from the *Ethiopian* mountains, the common fountain of both.

The *Senega* and *Gambia*, branches of this great river, diſgorge here at the windward part of *Guinea*; they are large rivers, driving conſiderable trade: to the former of theſe, the king of *Morocco* extended his dominions, about 1526, by the conqueſt of the kingdom of *Tombuto*, which ſtill continues tributary, and whence that king raiſes conſiderable Negro armies, his chief Strength. A college of the ſect of *Haly* is founded in *Melli*, a kingdom upon this river. They have many crocodiles or alligators, ſea-horſes, and ſharks in them. *Senega* affords great quantity of gum; and at *Gambia* begin our factories for ſlaves, teeth, and gold, on which this general remark, That the ſlaves there, faring ſofter from a better ſoil, are not ſo hardy as thoſe lower down. The teeth are as large, and in as much plenty, as at any one part of the whole coaſt; thoſe taken out of the ſea-horſe are ſmall, not weighing above five or ſix pounds, but more ſolid than the elephant's. And laſtly, their gold is current in what the traders call bars, little twiſted lengths, or in rings of 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 *s.* value.

All the great rivers flow and ebb regularly, being governed by the moon, as the tides on our own coaſts; but the ſandineſs of the ſoil, and nearneſs of the ſun, makes the country between ſo extremely dry, that they have great ſcarcity of water for an hundred miles an end ſometimes; and this drought is what brings the beaſts of all ſorts in droves to the banks for ſatisfying thirſt, (tygers, panthers, leopards, antelopes, elephants, apes, oſtriches, *&c.*) From which accident, ſay they, might probably have happened the many *Hebridous* productions that have made this country the proverb of all ages; it continually producing ſomething new or monſtrous.

Their chief diet is *Indian* corn, rice, palm-nuts, bananas, yams, pine-apples, and now and then a little fiſh, or a fowl; all which thro' ignorance, and want of neceſſaries, are very ſlovenly cooked by them.

Africa is almoſt a triangle in ſhape; the kingdoms on the north are *Mahometans*; and in the trading towns of *Barbary* and *Turky*,

Turky, there is a little mixture of *Jews*. On the eaſtern line next *Perſia* are ſaid to be ſome of the ſect of *Gaurs*, followers of *Zoroaſtes*, a very learned *Perſian* philoſopher, that appeared, according to Dr. *Prideaux*, about 2300 years ago: he inſtituted fire-worſhip, and eſtabliſhed it by a ſuperior cunning, through moſt parts of *Perſia* and *India*, where there are ſtill ſome left, poor and deſpiſed, (called *Perſees*) ſince the ſeventh century, when the *Mahometans* over-run that country, and almoſt extinguiſhed them. In *Æthiopia* (*Preſter John*'s country) writers ſay, are a ſort of Chriſtians, ſtill acknowledging the patriarch of *Alexandria*; merely nominal I believe, for the *Greeks* themſelves, much nigher his paſtorſhip, have ſince their conqueſt by the *Turks*, in a manner loſt *their* Chriſtianity; poverty and ignorance, the conſequence of captivity, having obliterated the outward pomp, which, next to power, is the main pillar in all religions. *Inland*, and to the ſouthern extremity, they are *Pagans*. And on this weſtern line (the *Negroes*) all truſt to the *Gregory* or *Fetiſh*; which in the bulk of it means no more than what we in *Europe* call *Charms*, which in many reſpects carries ſtrong ſuperſtition, that is, a vain religion in it; only their conſecrated materials having more reverence from their ignorance and fear, work more ſtupendous effects; or are imagined to do ſo, which is the ſame thing.